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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ECOWAS BUDGET DROPS 8 PERCENT

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 13 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Ngozi Ikeano]

[Text]

THERE has been a drop in the budget of the ECOWAS Executive Secretariat for this year.

The Council of Ministers (made up of ministers responsible for ECOWAS matters in the 16-member-states) approved a budget of 5,522,174 unit of account, that is about $5.68 million or ₦5.654 million (at current conversion rates) for the Secretariat for the 1986 fiscal year.

This amount is eight per cent less than the Secretariat's approved vote for 1985.

For the ECOWAS Fund, the Council of Ministers approved an operational budget of 3,750,951 unit of account (about ₦3.84 million) as revenue and 3,010,312 unit of account (about ₦3.08 million) as expenditure for it in 1986. An investment budget of 24,221,684 unit of account (about₦24.80 million) for 1986 was also approved for the fund.

It was learnt that the investment budget include loans, grants and guarantees for projects in member-states. Some of the projects are in respect of agriculture (Seed multiplication and cattle breeding centres), transport (studies and construction of bridges and roads on the trans West African Highway Network), industries etc.

Meanwhile it was learnt that defaulters in statutory contributions are owing the organization about ten million dollars (about ₦9.996 million) At least six countries are lagging behind in payment.

The ECOWAS Executive Secretariat gets its funds from statutory contributions by member-states and this has been posing some financial problems for the organization due to non-payment or what the Executive Secretary, Alhaji Momodu Munu, describes as "tardiness" in the payment of dues by some members since 1979, culminating in the present debt of about ten million naira owed the organization by defaulters.

Nigeria which has the highest allocation to ECOWAS funds, contributing about 33 per cent of the organization total funds, is one of the few member-counctries that pays its dues promptly.

In an interview last year, the ECOWAS executive secretary disclosed that the problem of finance, arising from default in contributions, was crippling the secretariat's activities, adding that they had been forced to place a temporary ban on recruitment as a result of the problem.

Alhaji Momodu also told the Business Times in an exclusive interview that a visit by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers was being planned for early this year "for him to meet the Heads of State and ministers responsible for ECOWAS matters and again emphasise the fact that unless they are committed to the extent of ratifying and implementing community decisions and at the same time continue to pay their contributions on time we may not be able to achieve our targets." The current ECOWAS Chairman is President Ibrahim Babangida while the country's National Planning Minister is the Chairman Council of Ministers.

Answering questions from the Business Times, National Planning Minister, Dr. S. Okongwu confirmed that he (in his capacity as the Chairman of the Council of Ministers)in collaboration with the Executive Secretariat would begin a tour of "chronic debtor nations" in mid-February "in order to arrive at a firm commitment by the states for payment of what they owe the community". He added that the tour "would be in two or three phases".

Answering another question, Dr. Okongwu hinted that the organization was considering the imposition of punitive measures against member-states which in future default in payment after the tour, although he did not elaborate on the form the sanctions would take.

According to the minister, Nigeria at the last Council of Ministers' meeting decried a situation whereby some member-states who have not paid their contributions for upwards of four or more years, have benefitted from loans from the ECOWAS Fund, pointing out that Nigeria would not tolerate such a situation.

Continuing he intimated that the last Council of Ministers meeting after heated discussions, debates and near stalemate, finally approved the Nigerian delegation proposal that the ECOWAS Fund in Lome, Togo, should come to the financial assistance of the Secretariat by financing part of the Secretariat's operations by way of advances which would be repaid as member-states pay up their contributions.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ROLE OF ETHNIC GROUPS DISCUSSED

Paris LIBERATION AFRIQUE CARAIBE-PACIFIQUE in French Sep 85-Feb 86 pp 27-29

[Elikia M'Bokolo interviewed by magazine; date and place not specified]

[Text] Elikia M'Bokolo, assistant professor at the School for Advanced Social Studies and director of the African Studies Center, working with Jean-Loup Amselle, compiled the contributions--their own as well as papers by J. Bazin, J.P. Dozon, J.P. Chretien, and C. Vidal--in this book [AU COEUR DE L'ETHNIE] which challenges many of the popular and scholarly assumptions on ethnicity in Africa.

Question: Mr M'Bokolo, most journalists consider ethnicity the driving force behind political action in Africa. What do you think?

Answer: It's fairly normal for journalists writing about Africa to use that sort of assumption, because it is so convenient. When people arrive in African countries as journalists do--that is, after a coup d'etat or in the context of official visits--often the local establishment in Africa makes use of these same ethnic criteria. For example, when Ahidjo was president of Cameroon, everyone who went to Cameroon heard that Ahidjo was from the north and that he was president of a country composed of different ethnic groups. Very often, when a political crisis arises, this explanation is used, for it doesn't demand any intensive reflection. Perhaps, too, people may be looking for explanations for African political mechanisms that are supposedly specific to Africa. And then there is also a certain intellectual tradition in Europe that tends to describe Africa according to its ethnic composition, rather than by some other factor.

Question: Also, isn't this "tribal diversity" a convenient argument for rejecting any political pluralism or finally for justifying the existence of a single party at the head of neo-colonial states?

Answer: Yes, I think so... because African politicians themselves believe or pretend to believe--it depends on the individual case--that there is tribal diversity. Many of them say so. Then they claim to be making efforts to create a nation or to be engaged in large-scale development operations.

Generally, the argument used is that a nation requires homogeneity, an identity; since this identity was not present in the past, it can be created. Look at the number of books entitled "nations under construction," "the construction of the African nations," and the number of statesmen described as "the father of the nation," "the founder of the nation," or "the builder of the nation." They seem to believe that a nation has to be built. Since in the case of Africa its diversity is "tribal," this means that any diversity, any pluralism--political pluralism for example--may well take on ethnic aspects. This may indeed have happened at times, but people often forget that in the first years of independence, when Africa did experience political pluralism, often the parties were not ethnic parties: there were progressive parties opposed to parties favoring colonization or neo-colonialism. And so, in the name of this ethnic diversity that must be fought against, and in the name of a national identity that has to be created, generally we come to the point that a single party is needed, and in addition, one man at the head of this single party, with whom the nation can identify.

Question: Quite often it isn't only the heads of state who talk about maintaining territorial integrity and rejecting ethnic political aspirations, but the opposition as well, the intellectuals on the African left. That is true in Senegal, concerning the Casamance region. There is a relative fear of challenging the states as they presently exist,..

Answer: I think there is indeed such an attachment to the territorial framework inherited from colonization, within which people have come to define their political ambitions. In most of the countries, there is a sort of unanimity that this territorial framework must be kept and that any recognition of demands of the Casamance type would risk leading to a collapse of this territorial framework. There is another explanation, too: that in the recent political tradition, regionalist demands have most often been combined with neo-colonialism, with conservatism and with reaction. The first experiences with regionalism were separatist experiments inspired by neo-colonialism. For example, in the cases of Katanga or Biafra, many people thought that separation would be useful because it would be simpler to work out oil deals with a small state like Biafra than with a large country.

Question: Yes, but let's get back to your book. Ethnic groups are not just a colonial creation, a classification which was developed from outside to describe politically and economically dominated societies?

Answer: The ethnic group was obviously an intellectual category which flourished for 80 years or so, since there are scientific fields--ethnology, ethnography--which for a long time were identified solely with the dominated continents, particularly with Africa. Only in about the past 10 years have people also begun to talk about the ethnography of the developed countries,

either the ethnography of dominated regions--as in the case of France--or the ethnography of dominated classes--the working class, for example. But in the case of Africa, the concept of the ethnic group was for a long time used in the same sense as the concept of nation was used in Europe: up to about 1850, people talking about Africa said "nation," "ethnic group," or "tribe," using them all more or less interchangeably. Then later, during the true colonial period, when they were administering, dominating, exploiting, and legitimizing this exploitation, they gave up the concept of nation, using it to designate roughly the same thing as the nation, but a thing that was supposed to be less developed, wilder than the nation. It could be said that the ethnic group is the nation in a savage state. This also meant denying that the African might be comparable to the European. People said "race" very often in order to divide the races. For example, in the case of French colonization, when they used black soldiers they made a distinction between the male, warlike races, from which they drew a lot of soldiers for various wars, and the so-called female, peaceful races, which were meant to be dominated. They also made a distinction between the working, productive races, generally groups or regions where colonial capitalism managed to gain an easy foothold, and the so-called lazy or idle races--regions where there were forms of passive resistance to colonization.

Question: And in the end, isn't there some identity between regionalism in France and ethnicity?

Answer: In the case of France, there is an approximation of the situation. The state was formed by forcefully or otherwise integrating regions which had their own highly distinctive personalities. In the case of the African continent, in the beginning there was no central state engaged in this process of expansion, but there was finally a clustering of different regions within a territorial space. Moreover, colonization was often unequal from one region to another. Inside these different spaces were poles or driving forces around which other regions came to cluster on the outskirts. The example of Zaire is used in the book. In this case, Katanga became one of the motivating regions with, in the Katangan space--the industrial region--all the peripheral areas linked to it, very much like the linkage between Paris and certain dominated regions of France, if you want to use that comparison. These different splits ended by creating a problem of contemporary demands. These are not ethnic demands, for they are related to current political and economic mechanisms, but they truly pose a problem whose urgency and nature people are unwilling to recognize.

Question: Just now, you were alluding to what some people call the specific dynamics of African societies, ethnic groups. But actually, doesn't such a position completely overlook pre-colonial history?

Answer: If we consider pre-colonial history, we don't see ethnic groups. We find states, often states that are engaged in expansion. When colonization came, it had to deal with states where there were dominators--both in

terms of social classes and in terms of dominant regions--and dominated. Colonization exploited this situation, and opposed these regions to each other. In the pre-colonial period, beyond the states, we also find large spaces. This is a remarkable feature in both West Africa and East Africa, where there were large spaces with integrated trade relations. This supposes the appearance of a certain number of social groups, such as merchants. This group had its own particular features: the use of a commercial language, ways of living, and sometimes a religion, generally Islam. Yet today people will tell you that in certain "Dioula" regions, this is an ethnic group. But we know it is not an ethnic group; it is a social group. So there is a misunderstanding of this historic dynamic, a misunderstanding of the political fact, the state, and a misunderstanding of social dynamics. All this has led people to talk of ethnic groups for reasons of convenience. The serious aspect of this is that when we speak of state, of class, etc., we come to the conclusion that in essence, there is no African specificity as such, and that the political phenomena we see in Africa are in their nature the same as elsewhere. But obviously Africa has its own particular history, especially the history of these foreign dominations, while the people who talk of ethnic groups suppose that there is not only a specificity of Africa, which is supposed to be a congenital specificity, and that as ethnic groups have a somehwat folkloric, somewhat archaic aspect, this congenital specificity is also supposed to have its archaic aspects. So it then becomes hard to break free of the opposition between the civilized west and savage Africa.

Question: It seems that too many attempts to demystify this image of eternal Africa may make other concepts--of state, class, etc--more transparent... When Mr Dozon describes the creation of the "Betes," he shows a case in which colonial history completely made up what would be called an ethnic group. But if we compare the Sereer and the Wolof in Senegal, both of them subjected to capitalist penetration through peanut cultivation, we find that these societies reacted very differently to a process of foreign penetration that seems identical. Somehow, we need to account for this diversity...

Answer: Yes, I think we do have to explain this. What we suggested is that to do so, we must place these political units in their historical context, remembering that the Sereer had previously been grouped in a political unit with its own dynamics, which clashed with colonialism, rather than talking about eternal things to which external factors come to be attached. I will go even further--and here I am speaking only for myself, and not for my colleagues in this book--and say that in my opinion, in a somewhat sketchy way, we might say that, contrary to people who claim that Africa's problems are first of all economic problems, the problems of Africa are first of all political problems, and that we can not achieve what is called development without political democracy. On this basis, I believe that we can not have political democracy in Africa without also giving up ideology, even the caricature of the western type of nation-state. This means that democracy,

with the pluralism which it entails, will also require a recognition of regional personalities and of local powers. I think that gradually a large part of the African left has come to engage in its own self-criticism, in the sense that condemnation of what had been called regionalisms in the name of neo-colonial manipulations is now yielding to the idea that the state is the territorial framework in which a person has to act, but that this also requires that people recognize forms of local power, so that the people--or the popular masses--may take direct and effective action.

Question: In your book, you challenge the concept of the ethnic group. And yet quite often, when students do a paper on their ethnic group, or even in a study by the journal DEMB AK TEY in Senegal, a very classical tradition of ethnology is reflected. How do you explain this phenomenon?

Answer: That is an important question (...). I do think that in political situations which are unclear, the dominated often reproduce the line of the dominators. And domination becomes completely successful when the dominated not only reproduce, but also internalize the values of the dominators. This is very clear in a country like Zaire. General Mobutu managed to convince the Zairians that there were no class conflicts, and that there was certainly no foreign domination there, but rather that there were pockets of different ethnic groups, and that his job, the task of the father of the nation, was to create equilibrium among these groups.

Moreover, the centralized national state, as it exists in Africa today, has given rise to anti-state ideologies which are regionalist ideologies, and sometimes indigenous or native-group ideologies.

Question: Finally, isn't there also a certain mystification--though the word may be a bit strong--when people insist absolutely on the artificial character of the African states?

Answer: I think that all states are artificial. For a long time, people dreamed of natural borders, thinking that mountains or rivers could provide natural boundaries. But we have seen that often rivers are not borders, but places of exchange around which communities grow up. The African states are as artificial as the other states. Perhaps the problem is that these states were really created in a caricatural manner--this may be the shocking part of it--taking pencils and rulers in hand, people drew these boundaries. Today, nearly 100 years later, we are face to face with reality: these states are here. The political strategies of the African countries and of the great powers are developed in reference to these territorial frameworks. So, my own view is that in the struggles going on today in Africa, people may fight to the ends of Africa in general or for Panafricanism, but that won't work. The struggles are taking place inside these state spaces. We may dream that one day boundaries may be redrawn, but these boundaries are what we have

now: the ethnic or regionalist identities of which people talk, the social classes, and state powers are all formed on the basis of these territories. So it is inside that people must act, and perhaps later--but I don't see this as anything urgent for our generation--people may redraw the borders or create much larger political units.

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ANGOLA

RESULTS OF MPLA CONGRESS ANALYZED

Lisbon AFRICA JORNAL in Portuguese 18 Dec 85 pp 12-13

[Article by Leston Bandeira]

[Text] The results of the Second Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party, held in Luanda from 2 to 9 December, are regarded in Luanda as normal. The nominal changes in the main leadership organs of the party are not given greater importance than the resolutions approved which, in general, give preference to the ideological aspect of national life. In the opinion of Angolan leaders, the changes made in the main party organs are the result of a positive evolution of the party structures.

"This was the congress of open discussion," several participants and observers repeated to me. "Nothing failed to be analyzed and discussed," they added.

At the same time, the idea is circulating that the party structures are now closer to its designation. "An organization that calls itself a party is different from that of a movement," they add.

It is on the basis of this differentiation that all the changes that have occurred in the party leadership are explained. "There were comrades who did not adapt to this evolution: their removal from leadership organs does not mean, however, that they are no longer useful."

There is care in Luanda not to attribute great importance to the departure of Lucio Lara from the MPLA Political Bureau, for example, as well as that of all the others: Evaristo Kimba, Xietu and Ludy Kissassunda. The latter is not even a member of the Central Committee, where Iko Carreira, Mendes de Carvalho and Henrique dos Santos (Onambwe) still remain, although as alternates, which is obviously a big and significant change if we consider it in the context of all the other changes, not only of the departures but especially of the promotions.

The most spectacular is undoubtedly that of Pedro de Castro Van Dunem (Loy), who went directly into the Political Bureau. Loy was the "perennial candidate" to the Central Committee but this time he moved up to the Political Bureau as a full member.

The rise of the minister of energy and oil cannot fail to be compared with the departure of Herminio Escorcio from the Central Committee, since the latter was the director general of the National Fuel Company of Angola (SONANGOL).

The selection of Afonso Van Dunem (Mbinda) for the Political Bureau as well as the transfer of Kundy Payama and Roberto de Almeida from alternates to full members of the same organ were foreseeable; as well as the retention of Kito Rodrigues, Dino Matross, the minister of security, who enjoys tremendous prestige in the country, and Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale), minister of defense. The continuation of Pascoal Luvualu in the Political Bureau also appears to be normal.

Renovation

On the other hand, the changes that have occurred in the Central Committee also suggest important facts for an understanding of Angolan political life since the introduction of about 40 new members indicates an important renovation.

It is the "injection of new blood" in the party's leadership organs, which the leaders describe as an essential condition for the continuation of the policy of the MPLA, a party that proclaims itself more and more to be "Marxist-Leninist" and the executor of a policy that defends the interests of the working class, "that will be, has to be, the leading class in the country."

In practice, the election of new people to the Central Committee guarantees a substantial change in the rules of the political game. Six years later, Jose Eduardo dos Santos can abandon the role of arbiter, which the correlation of forces within the party imposed on him and begin to pursue courses determined by a consensus that is based, above all, on the unity built around him.

As a matter of fact, the strengthening of the Angolan president's position is the principal conclusion of this second congress, from which emerged the watchword: "Dos Santos friend, the people are with you."

The only personal prominence admitted by the structures is really the president, who has an impressive relationship of understanding and communication with the people.

This relationship between the president and the anonymous mass of the people was visible, for example, during the 10 December rally held in First of May Square, completely filled with tens of thousands of people, the majority of whom were there to tell the president that they accepted, understood and, more than that, awaited the changes that occurred in the Central Committee at a time when the Political Bureau changes were not yet known.

The Angolan president is now a leader with enormous responsibilities inasmuch as it is around him that are built all the hopes of the Angolan

people, tired of a life in which the difficulties are visible at almost all levels, beginning with supplies, transportation and housing.

Still the War

The causes of the current situation are attributed in the first place to the war, which takes up the major part of the human and economic resources. All official discourse indicates the war as the principal reason for all the difficulties and constantly appealing for vigilance.

However, it must be stressed, in Luanda there is an atmosphere of complete security and one does not notice armed movements that might suggest undue concern in that regard, in a capital where a compulsory curfew from 0000 to 0500 hours still continues to be observed.

One of the explanations for this practice is of a disciplinary nature: it helped to weigh certain habits of the people and to eliminate a certain criminal activity.

The fact that the war is the principal concern of the leaders and of the majority of the people, raises the question of learning what might be the MPLA's policy on the diplomatic level.

It seems obvious that if, on the one hand, the current party leadership of Angola is going to insist on the defense effort, subordinating to it all the other policies, on the other, it is more surely going to assume what its leaders describe as always being their policy: dialog.

"We have always supported the resolutions of conflicts through dialog," an Angolan leader told us. When reminded of the fact that some time ago, when Kito Rodrigues was negotiating in Sal with a South African delegation, Paulo Jorge was making contrary statements in Dakar, he replied with a question: "May it not be lack of discipline?"

In any case, the current team is certainly going to be more cohesive also in this area, and everything indicates that Angolan diplomacy is now going to be able to act based only on considerations of an external nature, which from the outset guarantees it greater effectiveness since it is not possible for the various forces involved in the process to base themselves on an analysis of the internal situation of Angola.

Everything indicates that both the party and state apparatus are going to act as a bloc, with the party particularly involved in diplomacy. The presence of Kito Rodrigues--the man of negotiation--in a key party position (he may even be the secretary of the Central Committee for organization, replacing Lucio Lara) will give the possible negotiating sessions much greater force.

The Return of the Cadres

Another important question that the Angolans now believe can be resolved with a certain pragmatism is that of the cadres abroad.

This country spends considerable sums on [foreign] cooperation aides and yet has thousands of cadres spread out all over the world who are technically qualified to perform the tasks of rebuilding the economy.

While the return of those cadres en bloc is considered unthinkable, because that operation would bring with it even more difficulties for all the people, the same is not believed to be true of a selected return.

It is admitted in Angola today that many of those cadres abandoned the country for political reasons and that their return should not imply integration into the MPLA but only a patriotic attitude in the face of the national situation.

In this area, it is obvious that the Angolan authorities are interested in keeping all links with the Angolans, wherever they may be.

A party leader told us: "There are 40,000 members of the MPLA. The other Angolans are only that: Angolans. We do not demand party membership from everybody.

"The return of a significant part of the Angolan cadres who live abroad could channel part of the money we now pay to cooperation aides toward the measures necessary for solution of some of the problems they would encounter," added the same leader.

Cooperation and the war are the main drains on Angolan money, which comes especially from oil, the only activity that is operating 100 percent; and it has experienced a notable increase since independence.

There is a reasonable effort to recover some industrial units but the main sources of foreign exchange are paralyzed due to the war.

Actually, what most impresses one in this country is the realization that a war in which interests alien to the people of Angola are being staked is preventing those same people from completely enjoying the advantages of living in a country that is potentially one of the richest in all Africa.

8711/9190
CSO: 3442/101

ANGOLA

LABOR UNION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE WITH PORTUGUESE COUNTERPART

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Oct 85 p 12

[Text] Lisbon--A delegation from the National Union of Transportation and Communications Workers (SNTTC) left Lisbon after a week of contacts with SITAVA, its Portuguese counterpart. Its goal was to increase bilateral cooperation.

In a joint communique resulting from a series of meetings between the SNTTC and the directors of SITAVA the two bodies condemned the racist South African regime and "the successive acts of aggression and the incursions which the latter insists on carrying out against the Frontline States," especially Angola.

The two organizations add that these acts of aggression "are the main threat to peace in southern Africa and constitute a permanent source of tension and destabilization, which impede the advancement of the peoples of the area."

The communique also says that the directors of SITAVA expressed total solidarity with the struggle of the Angolan people for a prosperous and happy future" and praised "the successes attained towards the national reconstruction of Angola and the defense of the integrity of its sovereignty."

In its turn, the Angolan delegation, led by the first secretary of the SNTTC, Manuel Simoes Pena, "expressed his admiration for the Portuguese workers' struggle in the defense of the democratic regime established in 1974 and for the gains made on April 25, namely, those consecrated in the constitution of the Portuguese Republic."

13165/9435
CSO: 3442/59

ANGOLA

GDR YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Oct 85 p 12

[Text] Luanda--The Free German Youth delegation now in Angola by invitation of the Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Party Youth, traveled to the provinces of Benguela and Malange.

Ane Muller, head of the Free German Youth brigades, pointed out in an interview with the Angolan Press Agency that the above mentioned visits purport to evaluate the work done by the friendship brigades in the agricultural sector, namely, agricultural equipment assistance and the formation of Angolan cadres for the National Agricultural Mechanization Enterprise (ENAMA).

In Angola there are six free youth brigades whose cooperation has been increasing since 1977.

Besides members of the organization of the national secretariat of the Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Party Youth, managers of the National Agricultural Mechanization Enterprise (ENAMA) join the German delegation during these evaluation and consultation visits.

The delegation, which has been in Angola since October 2, visited the provinces of Cabinda and Uige with the same objectives.

13165/9435
CSO: 3442/59

ANGOLA

FLOUR INDUSTRY DIFFICULTIES DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Oct 85 p 12

[Text] Benguela--(By our representatives) The shortage of bags used to bag wheat flour at the 10 de Dezembro production facility, located in the city of Lobito, caused a work stoppage. That, in turn, caused an irregularity in the supply of bread to the people of this province and to neighboring provinces where this type of facility does not exist.

According to the general manager, "as soon as there is a sufficient number of bags (more than 4,500), that facility, counting 152 workers, of which 2 are technicians and 1 is an administrator, will start production."

He also said that since its opening in 1979, the plant has never had adequate equipment maintenance, which made it impossible to fulfill the required output of 100 tonnes per hour.

13165/9435
CSO: 3442/59

ANGOLA

NAVAL RECRUITS COMPLETE BASIC TRAINING

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Oct 85 p 12

[Article by Diogo Paixao]

[Text] Luanda Naval Base--A contingent of young men enlisted in the People's Navy of Angola swore loyalty to the Fatherland yesterday at the Luanda Naval Base. The ceremony was presided over by Major Andre Gaspar Mendes de Carvalho (known as 'Miau'), head of the political office of that branch of our armed forces.

After 4 months of basic and weapons training, the young recruits will enter several different specialization tracks at the training center for junior specialists of the People's Navy of Angola.

Addressing the troops on parade, Major 'Miau' exhorted them to fulfill the hard, but honorable duty of defending the territorial waters of our country, to guarantee maritime transport of all military and economically important cargoes for the People's Republic of Angola. The above mentioned high ranking officer of our armed forces added: "This act signifies your commitment to the country of Agostinho Neto and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola to be honest, brave, disciplined, and vigilant soldiers, to hold state secrets and order of your direct superiors in the strictest confidence.

13165/9435
CSO: 3442/59

DJIBOUTI

STEVEDORES' GRIEVANCES, SITUATION REPORTED

Djibouti LA NATION in French 28 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] Situated at the edge of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, the Autonomous and International Port of Djibouti is halfway between Europe and the Far East. Its privileged location confers upon it three essential responsibilities: fueling, transiting and transhipment.

Gateway to the seas, the port of Djibouti has developed and confirmed its calling as a port to international traffic with the addition of a container terminal. The modernization of port infrastructure was not accompanied by an improvement in worker's wages which have not been reevaluated since 1967. The workers, who have been hit hard by the progressive decline in port traffic, are now experiencing a critical and alarming situation.

LA NATION has investigated the living, housing and working conditions of the stevedores for its readers, and shares its findings with you.

Arhiba City. It is 6 a.m. and the square in front of the employment center at the labor office, located just outside the housing complex, is gradually filling up with people. They are stevedores waiting for the center to open to find out if merchant ships are expected in the port in the next few days. Fear and worry can be read on the faces of these tough men whose livelihood is bound up in the port's maritime traffic. This is understandable once you know that since the closing of the Suez Canal in 1967 by Gamar Abdel Nasser, the port's activities have registered a gradual and disturbing decline.

The reopening did not reverse the trend, as the statistics published by the port prove. In fact, the number ships fell from 1713 in 1976 to 811 in 1984, notably due to competition from the other ports in the region, but also because of political circumstances, such as the Ogaden war.

As a result, the situation of the 3,681 stevedores has only deteriorated over the years to the extent that, today, they are living in a critical situation. "Instead of improving from one year to the next, our situation has only worsened. Work is becoming very scarce. In addition, when we do find a 1 or 2 day job after 2 months of forced unemployment, we are vary badly paid," a rather bitter stevedore told us.

In fact, the stevedores say they are victims of intolerable exploitation by private companies. They state that they are paid on the basis of the 1967 rate which does not at all take current living costs into account.

A Veritable Empire

A stevedore carries a 50-kg sack for 5 Djibouti francs and a 100-kg sack of 11 Djibouti francs. For an hourly job, he is paid 105 Djibouti francs an hour. The stevedores therefore want to see their wages up-dated by the port officials, as "they must be aware of the poverty we live in," they say.

The stevedores' union has not spared any effort to draw the authorities' attention to the injustices they are subject to. But, they point out, the private companies have a majority on the port's board of directors which alone has the authority to decide to raise rates. The unions therefore tend to suspect them of exercising a veritable and all-powerful empire to continue to make money.

The stevedores also say they are the victims of the introduction of a container terminal system last February which has only aggravated the situation for some of them: the winch operators. There are 160 of them who operate the hauling equipment on medium-tonnage ships. They have since been forced out of work. Indeed, with the installation of modern gantries, they have been replaced by operators trained in Italy.

Shortened Life Expectancy

It should be said that the stevedores see themselves as facing a difficult situation bordering on "survival", according to one of them. "On our wages, one meal a day is often a luxury. Do you realize that to buy a plate of rice which costs 100 Djibouti francs, a stevedore has to carry 20 loads? Our situation does not provide us with enough to eat. That means, we don't eat much of the time." Hence more visits than normal to the Paul Faure Tuberculosis Center; as for life expectancy, it seems shorter for them than in other professions.

The irony of ironies, while stevedores are being forced into inactivity, the companies does not hesitate to have non-stevedores working in the port, paid nearly six times as much as carry the same 50-kg sack. Union officials are therefore seeking to make the BMOD [not further identified] aware of the matter to bring an end to such unfair practices which hurt the true professionals.

These forgotten members of the work force today inhabit many of the "favelas" that were built on the outskirts of Arhiba after a clean-up program was completed by the district of the city. These improvished shelters made of cardboard just barely offer shade in most cases. Highly vulnerable to fire, these "ant hills" give their occupants no protection in rain.

The Most Thankless Jobs

What about Arhiba City, you ask? Although built officially in 1968 with the stevedores' money as a solution to their housing problems. In 1970 out of 832 housing units allocated 532 of these benefitted stevedores. They paid a monthly rent of 700 Djibouti francs for a one-room unit (F-1) to 2,000 Djibouti francs for a three-room unit (F-3). Since then, the rents have been raised periodically so that they now range from 2,000 Djibouti francs (one room) to 2,850 Djibouti francs (3 rooms). Stevedores, whose bimonthly earnings are about 6,000 Djibouti francs, therefore had difficulty paying this. As a result, they were gradually forced out. Today they occupy no more than 89 units.

The stevedores say that they perform the most thankless tasks under poor safety and health conditions. They cite as an example the handling of cement or toxic and corrosive products which they say they do without protective gear. They thus expose themselves to the effects of these substances. Conditions are even more inhuman, they add, when unloading is completed and the holds are swept out. Consequently, they are urgently demanding appropriate gear for their work (anti-skid shoes, protective glasses, masks protecting the nose and mouth against dust).

Aging Ships

In addition, they want to have regular medical check-ups again to detect professional illnesses. Some have not been examined in several years. "A stevedore who falls victim to an accident, even a fatal one, must wait hours for help to arrive. There is no emergency care unit on site, in spite of our repeated demands for one," a union official, Doran Mohamed, told us.

This state of affairs was brought out in 1981 by an ILO [International Labor Organization] expert on assignment here. In a report submitted to port officials, he recommended that a first aid unit be set up immediately. In addition, the stevedores believe that the fatal accidents that occur on ships are most often caused by worn-out handling equipment on certain, very old ships that frequent the port of Djibouti.

To prevent such accidents in the future, the stevedores hope that port officials will immediately prepare and enforce regulations requiring that before any work is preformed, the ships present a recent certificate of compliance issued by one of the international classification agents. Such a measure would contribute greatly toward improving the working conditions and atmosphere on the docks and in the holds.

12413/13068
CSO: 3419/143

GHANA

EEC FINANCIAL AGREEMENT SIGNED

AB121505 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Ghana and the European Economic Community today signed an agreement under which Ghana will be receiving non-payable grants to the tune of 86 million European Currency Units, about 7,000 million cedis from the European Development Fund. The agreement, which is the third phase of the EEC package under the Lome Convention, covers a 5-year period. Eighty percent of the grants will be devoted to rural areas and transport infrastructure sectors.

The secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway, signed for Ghana. He said the projects chosen by the EEC coincide with Ghana's own priority areas for rehabilitation and development. He hoped relations between Ghana and the EEC would remain harmonious and projects would be successfully implemented.

The leader of the EEC delegation, Mr Michel (Hansworth), said rural development is very important for the economic development of Ghana and other African countries. He said the EEC appreciates the efforts of the Provisional National Defense Council and the rehabilitation program, and has been following the progress of the third phase.

/9604
CSO: 3400/1090

BRIEFS

NEW GOLD MINING COMPANY--Conakry, 22 Jan (AFP)--A second gold and diamond mining company called "Niandan Mining Company" (SMN--a mixed corporation) [societe miniere du niandan] was set up on Tuesday in Guinea, the Guinean Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources announced on Wednesday in Conakry. The new company, which has a $5 million capital, will prospect on the Kiniero site, near Kouroussa (Haute-Guinea). No details were given by official sources about the importance of the deposit, nor about its grade in gold and diamond, nor on the annual production of the new company. But according to specialists, the Kiniero site is said to possess the largest Guinean gold and diamond deposits. To exploit the deposits, Guinea associated herself with three foreign partners, namely: Precious Stones of the United States of America, the Geologic and Mining Research Bureau of France (BRGM) [Bureau de recherche geologique et miniere], and the Al Baraka Group of Saudi Arabia, who own 50 percent of the nominal capital, the rest being owned by Guinea. Guinea, it is recalled, is already associated with other foreign partners in a first gold and diamond mining company, called "Aredor-Guinea" (association for gold and diamond prospecting and exploitation) [association pour la recherche et l'exploitation du diamant et de l'or] which exploits the Binko site, which is also situated in Haute-Guinea. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1843 GMT 22 Jan 86] /9604

NEW PASSPORTS ISSUED--Well Guineans, the new ordinary passports will soon be issued. This was confirmed by (Fodemo Adala), director of Air and Border Police, when he spoke to our reporter: [Begin (Adala) recording] The government yesterday released about $2 million in order to finance the issuance of some thousands of ordinary passports which will bear the appellation Republic of Guinea as against the previous ones which read People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. The former passports will be phased out in the sense that the old ones that were issued (but which have not yet expired) are still valid. Citizens should retain their old passports. Once they enter Guinea, we will withdraw the old ones. Then, if these citizens wish to travel out again, we will issue them the new passports. As for the official and diplomatic passports, they are still valid because we have not yet received the new ones. Therefore, anybody wishing to obtain an official or a diplomatic passport, should come to us with an official exit permit authorizing him to leave the country [passage indistinct]. [End recording] [Excerpts] [Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 1 Feb 86] /9604

CSO: 3400/1084

BRIEFS

COMMODITY PROTOCOL WITH ITALY--Nairobi, 31 Jan--The Kenya and Italian governments today signed a commodity aid protocol agreement in which the Italian Government will grant Kenya commodities worth KSHS 291.6 million. The grant includes 20,000 tons of fertilizer worth KSHS 97.2 million, 20,000 tons of rice worth KSHS 113.4 million, and 6,000 tons of edible oil worth KSHS 81 million. Italy will also grant Kenya 20 trucks and their spare parts all valued at KSHS 16 million. Kenya will also benefit from equipment valued at KSHS 129 million which Italy will grant the Kenyan Government for construction of storage facilities for the National Cereals Board. The Italian Government will also donate various goods worth KSHS 3.2 million to non-governmental organizations in Kenya. [Summary] [Nairobi KNA in English 1710 GMT 31 Jan 86] /9604

CSO: 3400/1084

MOZAMBIQUE

DOS SANTOS DISCUSSES SECURITY, ECONOMIC SITUATION

Paris REVOLUTION in French 25 Dec 85--2 Jan 86 pp 27, 28

[Interview with Vice-President Marcelino Dos Santos by Andre Brecourt: "Dos Santos Speaks"; date and place not given]

[Text] Pretoria is threatening not only South African blacks, but also their neighbors. Among them is Mozambique, whose president, Samora Machel, signed the N'Komati agreement with P. W. Botha on 16 March 1984. What is the present situation of this front line country, 20 months after the signing of these "peace and good neighbor accords?" Has South African pressure ceased? Have the activities of the National Resistance Movement come to an end? Has the Maputo regime been strengthened? It was concerning these questions that Marcelinos Dos Santos, vice-president of the Popular Republic of Mozambique, gave an exclusive interview to REVOLUTION.

[Question] The Mozambican armed forces have recently won important successes against the National Resistance Movement. Important documents found in Gorongosa provide proof that the Nkomati agreement was never respected by South Africa. Moreover, Pik Botha, the minister of foreign affairs, has acknowledged the fact. Can you sum up the present military situation for us?

[Answer] I would like to say first of all that the expression "national resistance movement" encourages confusion, because it implicitly suggests the idea of a possible alternative for Mozambique. But we must be clear on the matter. Why do we refer to "armed bandits?" Because nothing in the behavior of people who attack villages, kill, and pillage can in any way be repesented as an alternative. That is why we term "armed bandits" those whose goal is to destroy.

In March this year, Presidents Nyerere, Mugabe, and Samora Machel met to combine their efforts in order to intensify the struggle against these "armed bandits." If the latter have been able to maintain a presence in many provinces, it is because of the aerial and even maritime support--we have nearly 3,000 km of coastland--that South Africa has been supplying them for many years. It was at this meeting, therefore, that the idea was conceived of launching a joint offensive against the "armed bandits'" central base which was located in Gorongosa. We won a great victory. We seized important documents there and took several mercenaries prisoner. Nevertheless, many of them managed to escape and take refuge in Sofala province where we are tracking

them down. This victory marks a turning point in our struggle which we are determined to pursue to its end.

[Question] But let us return, if you don't mind, to the Nkomati agreement. When it was signed, many observers believed that Mozambique had more or less capitulated to South Africa. How exactly should the matter be viewed?

[Answer] You say many observers; I would add that many friends also did not understand the meaning and bearing of the agreement signed in Nkomati. However, Mozamique and FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] were able to present before the whole world the aspect of a people determined, united and clear as to their objectives. The accord signed in Nkomati was a means of showing that peace is a constant factor in Mozambican policy. After independence, we said peace, but some did not want freedom and independence for Mozambique. For 10 years we have been the target of multiple attacks against our national independence. It was to put an end to them that we signed this nonaggression and good neighbor agreement. Some countries, however, thought that our behavior with South Africa was not proper. In so doing, they have simply repeated or peddled South Africa's arguments: Mozambique provides the ANC [African National Congress] with bases. Everyone knows that the ANC did not wait to have camps in Mozambique before carrying on its struggle for liberation. Nevertheless, these countries know very well what were South Africa's goals and its daily activities. From an historical perspective, we can state that the signing of the Nkomati agreement was a victory for Mozambican diplomacy. Especially since, while Mozambique gave a demonstration of its desire for peace, the whole world now knows that South Africa has not respected its commitments and that it intends to pursue its policy of destabilization, not only against Mozambique, but also against other front line states.

[Question] This secret war that South Africa is waging against your country by means of the National Resistance Movement has greatly contributed to the disruption of your economy. What is the present situation?

[Answer] We do not call it a secret war, but an undeclared war, waged by the "armed bandits" which are nothing more than the extension of the South African army. Their objective was to disrupt, indeed to destroy, our economy, and they have had some success. For example, the railroad which links Beira in the north with Malawi and the Tete area as far as the Zambesi is still not operational. It is impossible to draw up a list of the destruction caused by the acts of sabotage by these "armed bandits" within the scope of this interview. Let us simply say that the most serious economic difficulties we experience today are the result essentially of their actions, much more than the result of the drought and other natural disasters.

That is why our main goal remains that of stopping the aggression of these "armed bandits." Our economic development is taking place within a war economy. Businesses had to be reorganized in this context. This means that all workers have to be trained and that they must become soldiers of production and at the same soldiers in the struggle against the "armed bandits." To fight and to produce, that is our goal.

[Question] Three years of drought have hardly made things better. What is the situation today?

[Answer] The situation has definitely improved, thanks to satisfactory rainfall in most of the provinces. But we have approximately 2.5 million people who still need international support. The struggle against the drought is carried on mainly by improving techniques and by using the appropriate technologies. We have done a great deal in this direction. The children born during this period require a lot of care, because they suffered from malnutrition during the first years of their lives. But above all we must supply the people with the consumer goods indispensable to them, and in this area we are encountering considerable difficulties. But, at the same time, we are encouraging them to produce more, particularly export products, such as cotton. From this perspective, we are presently active at the level of the family and the cooperatives with, we may say, a degree of success. But we also know that we have a long way to go before we can meet the needs of the population, especially in the area of food.

[Question] Mozambique's association with two institutions that are criticized in the Third World, the IMF and the World Bank, drew a lot of comment, as did President Samora Machel's visit to the United States. Some even spoke of an alliance switch. Could you comment on that?

[Answer] First of all, I must say that some observers have written all kinds of things on these matters. It has even been said that Mozambique wanted to encourage President Reagan not to impose any sanctions on South Africa. That we are looking for another way, that we no longer intend to be a satellite of the Soviet Union etc. All this is hardly being serious. Once and for all, the world must accept that an African state can be the master of its own destiny. We have signed cooperation agreements with many countries with different social and political regimes. These self-appointed teachers, who find nothing to criticize in Western countries, think that where we are concerned we can make no decisions at all without being under remote control by I don't know who. We act in terms of our own realities. It was in this frame of mind that President Samora Machel went to the United States, and that we have cooperated with the IMF and the World Bank. And we are under absolutely no obligation to explain why, much less to justify ourselves. These decisions are part of our sovereignty.

We paid for it dearly, and we will not allow anyone to challenge it again. We have worked out development programs which we presented to the United Nations commission and, when the experts arrived here last June, we already had some proposals to make to them.

It is within the framework of these development programs that the international community can best help us to reorganize our economy and reduce our dependence on South Africa, with which we are still forced to maintain economic relations. Where the application of sanctions is concerned, there are many who fear that the repercussions will make our situation worse. Since the proclamation of our independence, we have continued to be subject to South African aggression, and yet we are here, still standing, in a position, even after the Gorongosa victory, to win an advantage in the struggle against the Pretoria regime. In any case, what we are undergoing today cannot be worse than what we endured under the colonial regime.

MOZAMBIQUE

FINANCE, HOME TRADE MINISTRIES EXPLAIN PRICE INCREASES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The increase in sale prices for certain nonessential products, cigarettes and beer in particular, is basically a fiscal measure designed to cover the high expenditures of the state, in addition to updating the production and marketing costs for these products," sources at the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Home Trade said yesterday in a meeting with journalists. The official explanation for the recent increases came 24 hours after the publication of the documents providing for the increase in prices on the sale of certain items to the public.

In the course of the 14th People's Assembly session held in the middle of last December, Minister of Finance Rui Baltazar stated, when he presented the draft general state budget law for this year, that it calls for income totaling 19.5 million contos, which is more than a half a million contos less than the budget amount for 1985, a phenomenon occurring for the first time since 1978. Minister Rui Baltazar said that in estimating income for this year, it proved necessary to act with "great caution." He went on to say that despite this, the budget will require the approval of some measures of a fiscal nature, as well as much greater control and a more demanding approach to tax collection, such as to make it more efficient.

The 1986 general state budget approved at the 14th People's Assembly session provides for expenditures totaling 26,700 contos, representing a deficit at practically the same level as that in 1985.

The measures approved now are designed on the one hand to collect the income for which the general budget for this year provided, so as to be able to cover the expenditures of the state in such sectors as national defense, health and education, particularly the first mentioned, because of the urgency and need for actions to combat armed banditry.

On the other hand, the measures will make it possible to adjust the production and marketing costs of the projects affected by this increase, benefitting the manufacturers and the middlemen in the domestic trade circuit.

The selection of the products to be affected by a significant increase, such as beer, tobacco and other alcoholic beverages, took their nonessential nature into account.

Where soft drinks are concerned, in fact, the tax is not changed significantly, and the reason for the increase in prices is mainly to update production costs, which has not been done for 10 years.

The differentiation in the prices of soft drinks is due to the fact that there are two categories of this product. One of the groups includes the trademarked products with basically imported products, such as Coca-Cola, Pepsi-Cola and Ginger Ale, among others. The other group includes the domestic brands with lower production costs.

Where marketing is concerned, it should be noted that the new price structure in effect on the national level since 13 January last makes it possible to expand marketing circuits while maintaining the same sale prices to the public.

For example, in the specific case of cigarettes, for which the producing enterprises are also traditionally the distributors, the new price structure will make it possible, should these enterprises prove to lack the distribution capacity, to have this function exercised by other wholesale prices on prior licensing by the Ministry of Home Trade, without entailing any change in the price established.

There are some technical factors in the production of beer, such as for example the alcohol level, which are reflected in the quality of the product and are the reason for the introduction of price differentiation here.

Although the prices of bottled beer are printed on the respective labels, it should be noted that if beer should be sold unlabeled in the future, the price for sale to the public should be lower.

5157
CSO: 3442/119

MOZAMBIQUE

ELECTRONICS TRAINING CENTER TO SERVE MEDIA PERSONNEL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Alfredo Macaringue: "Information Technicians Study Electronics"]

[Text] The Electronics Training and Maintenance Center in Maputo has been serving technicians in the departments of the Ministry of Information since June of last year. According to engineers affiliated with it, this center, which has modern and efficient equipment, will provide the country with technically skilled personnel capable of full repairs on such electronic apparatus as televisions, radios, tape recorders and others within the near future. This undertaking, which it is estimated costs $700,000, is the product of the cooperative relations between the Ministry of Information in our country and an Italian nongovernmental organization which operates in Africa and Latin America, known as COSV.

The Mozambican director of the center, Engineer Rufino Matos, told this newspaper that a beginning has thus been made in dealing with the shortage of personnel skilled in electronics, since courses of this type were lacking even in the schools where they should be taught, such as the Industrial School and Institute.

In a first phase, this center is accepting only workers under Ministry of Information jurisdiction. In this connection, Rufino Matos said that specialized training was provided to 21 students in the first course, which ran from June 1984 to March 1985. They came from Radio Mozambique, TVE [Experimental Television], the Mass Media Office, the National Cinema Institute and ELECTROMOC. In connection with this last-mentioned enterprise, which is involved in the production of radios and other activities requiring such knowledge, a special exception was made, in order to accept some workers for training.

The second electronics course is now under way, and the students are currently doing preparatory work, and will then take up electronics as such. Their educational level on enrollment ranged between the sixth and the ninth grade.

The schedule calls for the second course, which began last May, to end this next February. On the third floor at the Radio Mozambique premises, where the center operates, we had an opportunity to visit the most important sections,

accompanied by Engineer Matos. These sections include among others the laboratory, the secretariat, and the library, all of them provided with the modern equipment essential for proper training in this field.

Although the premises appear to be well-maintained and the equipment well-arranged, Engineer Rufino Matos said that the possibility of finding more spacious premises has been contemplated, since still more equipment is to arrive and the present premises now prove too small for the installation of more practice equipment.

Engineer Bianchini Francesco served as the official in charge and course monitor for this undertaking, representing the Italians. He works together with two other Italian engineers and a teacher of English.

Bianchini Francesco informed us that the sum of [text illegible] dollars, which had been made available for the project, was renewed when the most recent session of the Joint Mozambican Italian Commission was held this year. In addition, he announced that there are plans for this year for including pedagogical training in computers in this project.

On the subject of the importance of the school, Engineer Matos and Engineer Bianchini agreed that some of the problems we are experiencing due to a lack of knowledge in the technical sector could be resolved, since this center will produce students with the technical expertise which will enable them to do quality work.

A very important detail is the fact that the center has all of the research and consultative material which might be needed for questions which may arise in the course of the studies. Nor is the provision of outstanding equipment for testing in the practical classes unimportant. In this connection, the modern panel for training in television operation was mentioned. It can be used, among other things, to simulate television breakdowns, so that the student can then find the problem.

In explanation of the fact that this center also performs maintenance, Engineer Matos said that repairs are done there on some of the equipment of the Ministry of Information agencies, as an integral part of the training process.

It is on this basis, Engineer Rufino Matos stressed, that this center will contribute to teaching individuals to repair and maintain electronic equipment, in a project which is still in its initial stage.

5157
CSO: 3442/85

VICE MINISTER TOURS NIASSA PROVINCE AGRICULTURAL UNIT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] Vice Minister of Agriculture Francisco Joao Pateguana completed a working tour of the province of Niassa last Friday.

During his visit to this northern region of the country, this People's Republic of Mozambique Government official worked with the provincial bodies under the jurisdiction of his ministry to learn about the work in progress there within the context of implementation of the programs for this farm season.

In addition to meeting with the Provincial Agricultural Leadership Collective, expanded to include the directors of farm enterprises in Niassa, Joao Pateguana visited the Matama Farm Enterprise, the Licole State Production Unit, which is a part of the 400,000-Hectare Project, and the Lichinga Agronomical Station, where a Yugoslav team is currently pursuing a test project for the improvement of seeds.

The vice minister of agriculture also visited the communal settlement of Lussanhando and its farm cooperative, and the property of private farmer Luis Ferreira, where he was impressed by the work in progress there, mainly involving the cultivation of bananas.

During his visits, Francisco Jornal Pateguana learned about the difficulties encountered in the farming process, a great part of which are due to the lack of equipment and production elements, both in the state enterprises and in the private sector in the province.

At a meeting with private farmers in the Lichinga district and city area, Francisco Joao Pateguana recommended the use of local resources, wherein alternatives should be found to deal with problems such as the shortage of fuel, fertilizers and other production elements.

Before he departed to return to Maputo, the vice minister of agriculture also met with the directors of the farm enterprises, and paid a visit to the commander of the province of Niassa, Major General Mariano de Araujo Matsinha.

On Friday morning, Francisco Joao Pateguana met with the Niassa Province Farm Leadership Collective to assess the results of his visit to that part of our country.

5157
CSO: 3442/85

MOZAMBIQUE

LUCHERINGO PARTY DISTRICT COMMITTEE ELECTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] A party district committee made up of 34 members was recently elected in Lucheringo, in the province of Niassa.

The election took place during the first special party conference held in that district, within the context of the implementation of the plan for establishing basic party organs, a task assigned priority at the last Niassa provincial committee session.

The establishment of basic party organs in that district began early last September, with the holding of a party district seminar. It took up the documents drafted to guide the process, among other things.

At the conclusion of the seminar, four brigades were established to dynamize and revitalize the party cells and the dynamization groups on the base level.

As was stated in the evaluation report of the activities carried out during the preparations for this gathering, designed to revitalize the basic organs of the party, the work of the brigades culminated in the election of delegates and guests to the local conferences.

Within this context, the document said, the party committees for the localities of Luchimua and Unango were elected during the party conferences, which were held simultaneously last 19 and 20 October.

This same document said that the Unango Farm Enterprise already has its circle committee, following the electoral conference which was also held last October.

The new party committees which have been elected have already held their first working sessions, during which the respective secretariats were elected and specific tasks were assigned to each member.

Contributions to the Conference

The contribution made by the people of the district of Luchiringo in support of the First Extraordinary Party Congress, held in that locality in the Province of Niassa, came to about 20,000 meticals and 3 tons of corn.

Of this total contribution, 4,000 meticals came from the mass democratic organizations and the defense and security forces stationed in the district.

The total was presented, in the course of the conference, to the secretary of the provincial committee for party mobilization, Fernando Jorge, who heads the brigade appointed by the provincial committee to support the establishment of the basic party organs in that district.

Also, their respective party committees and secretariats were also established recently in Messumba and Tulo, the seats of the Lunho and Mepochi localities in the district of Lago.

These activities fall within a vast program for the revitalization of basic party structures which has been pursued recently by the district committee brigades of the FRELIMO Party in Lago. This effort also involves the cadres of the mass organizations and the defense and security forces in that district.

These activities have been carried out with a view to implementing the guidelines established by the commander of Niassa Province, Major General Mariano Matsinha, during the visit he paid to the district of Lago in November of last year.

It will be recalled that the new locality of Mepochi, with its seat in Tulo, was established thanks to its merger with the Chissindo circle, while the locality of Lunho was created with the separation of the Messumba circle from the locality of Metangula, of which it was formerly a part.

5157
CSO: 3442/85

MOZAMBIQUE

QUELIMANE ENTERPRISE PROVIDING 'GOOD' BUS SERVICE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] The Urban Public Transport Enterprise in the city of Quelimane has reported with satisfaction that during the first 5 months of its operation it responded substantially and positively to the needs which led to its establishment in this part of the country. "The vehicle maintenance effort, as well as the strict discipline of the workers, have ensured the rapid growth of the enterprise. However, there is much still to be done to make us more efficient," the official in charge of traffic, Jaime Ganze, said in speaking of the development of the work at this Quelimane transportation enterprise.

Maintenance of the fleet of eight buses is regarded as very good. This is ensured by the systematic preventive maintenance work done regularly every 2,000 kilometers. Maintenance, which involves preventive and routine lubrication and change of oil, as well as the tightening of belts, is being scrupulously carried out by the workers in the sector. In the first 4 months of the activities of this enterprise, more than 845,000 passengers were transported and 175,000 kilometers were traveled.

It will be recalled that this enterprise was established to alleviate part of the problems encountered by the workers in reaching their labor posts on time, as well as those of the peasants, whose farms are 10 or 20 kilometers from the city.

The rate charged by the TPU enterprise on its various lines is 10, 20 or 30 meticals. However, because of the need to provide aid and assistance to students, a special rate of 2.5 meticals was introduced.

5157
CSO: 3442/85

MOZAMBIQUE

DROP IN RIVER LEVEL FACILITATES WATER TREATMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] With the gradual drop in the level of the water in the Umbeluzi River following the recent rains which fell in Maputo, as well as the basin of this river, it is expected that, beginning next week, there will be a substantial improvement in the conditions for water treatment at the Umbeluzi water catchment and treatment station. This may be reflected, moreover, in the gradual elimination of the limits on the water supply imposed because of the current difficulties, which caused a reduction of 60 percent in treatment capacity. This information was released by the directors of the Water and Sanitation Office and the Agua do Maputo enterprise, Frederico Martins and Miguel Alves, respectively.

When the situation is normal, the Umbeluzi River water reaches the 1.80-meter point. The measurements made in recent days showed 2.10 meters on Wednesday and Thursday and 2 meters yesterday.

While the water level is at 2 meters or more the speed of the current is also greater and this is also linked with clouding. As a result of this phenomenon, water treatment conditions are difficult, since in its movement at great speed, the water takes with it mud and other types of debris.

It is important to note, this information provided to our reporter indicates, that the analyses of the cloudiness show that last Thursday, there were about 3600 milligrams of particles in suspension or impurities of various types per liter, while by yesterday there had been a drop to 2400 milligrams per liter.

The director, Frederico Martins, explained to us that the greater the clouding, the more difficult treatment conditions become, since greater care is required for purification, while on the other hand, the intake process, from the stage of adding chemical products through decantation and filtration, is also slowed, requiring extreme care above all.

Further concerning this last aspect, the head of the catchment and treatment station, Domingos Chonaldo Guiamba, told us that because of the situation caused by the clouding, two workers have been assigned to work in the laboratory. "One will check on the filtration and decantation processes, and the other will do the normal laboratory work. It is important to mention also

that, because of the clouding, the filters have to be cleaned frequently. Under normal conditions, for example, they are cleaned every 24 hours, while now this is being done every 8 hours," Domingos Guiamba told us.

Reduced Capacity

Currently we are taking in 3,000 cubic meters per hour, while in that same period of time, 1,500 cubic meters can be treated. For city consumption, 36,000 cubic meters of water are normally pumped, and 18,000 cubic meters are kept in reserve," Frederico Martins, the director, explained to us.

It is because of these facts that the Maputo water enterprise decided to impose limitations on the water supply, since the current water treatment capacity cannot provide more. The elimination of these limitations depend, as has already been said, on improvement in the treatment conditions. Needless to say, the restrictions imposed have had a number of consequences. In recent days it has become common to see a Maputo citizen going in search of water, container in hand.

As to other levels, we could mention here factories where the management has experienced difficulty in resolving production problems.

Talking with Estevao Mahumane, head of the Firefighting Section of the Public Rescue Body, we learned that in recent days, that organization has been besieged by a "hail" of requests from various factories, production centers, residences and other sectors of social life in the city for a supply of water.

"Among the requests in our possession, I might mention here by way of example those of the 2M, the margarine factory, the swine breeders in the Costa da Sol zone, the INCOL, A. Dias Coelho, ISOTAL and all of the factories located on the Avenue of the FPLM [People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique]," this official explained to us.

Our reporter also learned from the same source that it has not been easy to meet the requests promptly because of transportation problems. In fact, according to Estevao Mahumane, there are only two vehicles for satisfying this type of request.

As the city is divided into four zones, the firemen would have to have a minimum of six vehicles, one for each of the four zones and two for the factories.

This same source expressed regret, on the other hand, that many people do not understand that as long as restrictions on supply remain in effect, the firemen too are affected. "If people understood this, we would certainly not receive so many requests," he said in conclusion.

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CSO: 3442/119

MOZAMBIQUE

COOPERATIVE SCHOOL TO BE ESTABLISHED IN BEIRA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] Plans call for a cooperative school to begin operation in the city of Beira by the end of the first quarter of this year. It will offer courses for the workers in the consumer cooperatives in that city. The school will be established at the Agostinho Neto cooperative located in the Munhava zone. According to a source at the National Coordination Commission which works with these economic and social units, preparations are currently being made for the material facilities needed to carry out the program.

The decision to establish a cooperative school in the second largest city in the country dates back to 1984. Although a date was set at that time for the beginning of classes, material difficulties prevented realization of the plans.

The need to create a school operating in a cooperative is dictated by the current difficulties these units face, particularly where management is concerned. As the bodies directing the cooperative movement in the country describe it, the establishment of this cooperative school will provide a base for beginning the intensive training of the workers in the sales outlets of these cooperatives.

The initial program established by the National Coordination Commission provides for the establishment, on the basis of the experience which will be gained from the operation of the cooperative school in Beira, of identical facilities in the other units located in various parts of the country.

This will make it possible to supplement the training programs which have been carried out with the offering of short training course for their workers in each cooperative.

It will be recalled that the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress defined cadre training for the consumer cooperatives as a priority task, and one to be carried out immediately by the state in order to overcome the problems of a technical-organizational and administrative nature they are facing.

In the specific case of Beira, the implementation of the plan for establishing this cooperative school is being based on the use of existing conditions,

particularly where infrastructures are concerned. It is also pointed out that the organizational level of the Agostinho Neto cooperative is regarded as among the highest, and therefore it meets the requirements for a school of this kind.

The courses to be offered at this cooperative school will be taught by members willing to pass on their knowledge.

Program Advantages

The creation of cooperative schools in our country which will involve the cities of Beira and Maputo in an initial stage. Depending on the results achieved during this first undertaking, this activity may be extended to other parts of the country.

The advantages of the project lie in the fact that no major investment is required to implement it, either in terms of installations or personnel to teach the classes.

The organization of this type of training center will be the responsibility of the social bodies of the cooperatives, with the state--the National Coordination Commission--assuming the responsibility for providing the materials necessary for the desired undertaking.

Concerning this last aspect, Jose Meque, the director of the National Consumer Cooperative Coordination Commission, told our reporters that some furnishings have already been purchased, while on the other hand, teaching materials are being prepared.

5157
CSO: 3442/119

BRIEFS

LISBON ECONOMICS COURSE (ANOP)--Ten economists from Mozambique and Angola began a refresher course for economists on Monday at the Portuguese Catholic University in Lisbon. The course, which will end on 24 January, was organized by the Applied Studies Center at the Portuguese Catholic University, with 52 students enrolled. It was designed for students with degrees in economics or related subjects "interested in reviewing basic knowledge." The course includes four modules, with teaching specialists at the Catholic University responsible for each one. The first, which will cover the microeconomy, industrial organization and the business enterprise in Portugal, is being taught by Professor Antonio Sousa and engineer Amado da Silva. The second module, which will cover the main lines in the development of the Portuguese economy, will be taught by Professor Alfredo de Sousa, and the third, on the macroeconomy and national economic policy, will be taught by Silva Lopes. The fourth and final module, in which international relations and the international economic situation will be analyzed, will be presented by Professor Braga de Macedo. The enrollment of the 10 economists, six from Angola and four from Mozambique, was arranged by the SERGA, an enterprise which works with official bodies and enterprises in the Portuguese-speaking African countries. Certificates of participation will be presented to the students at the end of the course. The SERGA has planned for a subsequent course at the Catholic University to run from 25 January to 1 February for Angolan and Mozambican economists exclusively. It will cover subjects such as management, organization and data processing. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Jan 86 p 8] 5157

MACANGA REQUESTS WEAPONS--The people of the district of Macanga in the province of Tete have asked the local administrator for weapons and military training so that they can defend themselves against the armed bandits. According to statements made by Joaquim M'Piuca, the administrator, the people have been coming with this request to public meetings and the places where they sometimes gather to seek refuge from the bandits. In an interview with our reporter in Tete, the administrator in Macanga said that the desire of the people in making this request is to reestablish peace and calm in this district in the province of Tete. A large number of workers in the party and state apparatus have already received training in Macanga, M'Piuca said. Fearing a shortage of food, the people of Macanga prefer to remain in their zones of origin, some of which are rather fertile, but they nonetheless seek better safety conditions. According to Administrator M'Piuca, the last farm

year was not one of the best, due to the constant movement of the people because of the varying security situation caused by the armed bandits. "We began to clash with the enemy physically at the end of March. The armed bandits infiltrated our district through the localities of Chidzolomondo and Cazula. Because of their presence in these zones, there was not enough calm for the people to produce as they should. The situation did not reach major proportions solely because the bandits panicked and fled to avoid clashes with the armed forces," the administrator added. According to that Macanga district leader, the need for additional supplies of foods of first necessity and clothing is beginning to be felt. The marketing campaign recently carried out in that zone shows that the product volume is inadequate, and unless urgent steps are taken the situation could become extremely serious. "We cannot survive on local production alone," Administrator M'Piuca commented. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jan 86 p 8] 5157

ITALIAN MUNICIPALITY TO INVEST--The Italian municipality of Reggio Emilia has indicated a desire to undertake a series of development projects in the city of Pemba, covering the farm production, small industry, drainage and sanitation sectors. Where small industry projects are concerned, the municipality of Reggio Emilia will finance the establishment of small plants for the production of soap and cooking oil, the polishing and marketing of shells and the development of ceramics. These projects resulted from the talks between the president of the Executive Council of Pemba and the president of the municipal chamber of the town of Reggio Emilia, held during a visit paid by Simao do Rosario Napica to Reggio Emilia in the middle of October. Other aspects which will be carried out in accordance with the decisions made during the visit paid by the president of the Executive Council of Pemba will include the establishment of an emergency fire brigade, drainage of the city and the establishment of a permanent sanitation department. With regard to this last project, the Mozambican delegation had an opportunity to talk with an urban maintenance equipment enterprise in Reggio Emilia. According to the president of the Executive Council of Pemba, Reggio Emilia will organize a campaign of solidarity with the people of the city of Pemba. It will involve collecting donations of medicines, medical-surgical equipment, clothing for children and adults, footwear and foodstuffs. These gifts will be transported to the city of Pemba by a solidarity ship which will sail from the port city of Ravenna in March or April of next year. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Nov 85 p 3] 5157

CSO: 3442/85

SENEGAL

PROBLEMS WITH NEW FARM POLICY EXAMINED

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 27 Dec 85 pp 12-14

[Article by Amdiatou Koundour: "The NPA According to Bator Diop"]

[Text] Incoherencies and inadequacies are the two characteristics of the New Agricultural Policy (NPA) as it is put into application. There is one person responsible for these problems, the minister of rural development, who wanted to go it alone. That at least is the point of view defended by Amdiatou Koundour in this new column in which the authors are solely responsible for the opinions expressed.

Resolving the problems of the rural community has always been a concern of Aboud Diouf's. Thus 7 months after his appointment to the position of prime minister, he published amendment No 37 of 10 September 1970.

Then, having become president, Abdou undertook the evaluation of the activities of the rural community and, going from ad hoc committees in interministerial councils, he decided to elaborate a New Agricultural Policy (NPA), drawing up its policies as follows himself:

1) To decide on actions and programs capable of guaranteeing our country self-sufficiency in food.

2) To develop application strategies that would involve the participation of members of the rural community in identifying and carrying out production goals.

3) To develop a methodology for assistance which would induce the rural community to take real responsibility for determining and administering their own well understood future.

It should be pointed out that while President Abdou Diouf defined the policies of the NPA, the latter was worked out by the Ministry of Rural Development (MDR), which was solely responsible for the elaboration and application of this NPA. This detail seemed necessary in order to remove the ambiguities to which some appeal so as to have their mistakes and failures accepted. We affirm that the perfectly clear policies defined above by Abdou Diouf conform perfectly to the needs of the moment, and truly answer to the aspirations of the rural community. But what then of the implementation of the methods of

application of these policies by the MDR? That is the big question.

In the following lines, we will try to determine what may be called the problem areas of the New Agricultural Policy, i.e., to point out:

The inadequacies (fickleness?) stemming from the procedures used by the MDR for establishing methods of applying the policies.

The gaps and incoherencies arising from the unprepared procedures of the MDR which has failed to arrive at a proper method of applying the president's policies.

Methods

But before making a number of observations elicited by the actions of the Ministry of Rural Development, it should be noted that the latter was to observe the principle of the participation of all national authorities, indeed was to bring together the widest possible association of the country's active forces in reflection and analysis in order to determine what solutions, which cannot be simply presumed, could remedy the situation. But despite the clarity of the president's directives, the determination of the methods of application was not open to all who were willing to contribute.

Yet the organized cooperation of the cadres was not superfluous! More than that, it was a duty and moral obligation. That is why we understand the reactions, all of them legitimate, of CERDAS (Footnote 1) (Study and Research Center for the Agricultural Development of Senegal) which, in a document dated 11 July 1984, wrote: "CERDAS was disturbed by the circumstances in which the NPA was prepared." Then, the same document added, "it is deplorable that the document prepared by the MDR is far from being a joint work by the department's technicians." It should be observed that these cadres who form part of CERDAS were motivated solely by the completely worthy desire to respond to the president's appeal, so that each could contribute to the necessary changes.

In the CERDAS document, the following reservations are set forth: "In fact, the weaknesses that can be discovered and that are still being discovered in the present official definition of the NPA arise mainly from the lack of participation of the MDR's experts."

These observations lead one to think that the principles of openness and participation have not moved past the MDR's front door. Why then has there been this ostracism? What are they afraid of? What are they hiding? And why are they secretive about working out the methods of application of the president's clear directives for establishing a credible NPA?

Blunders

Any credible and effective NPA that would mobilize people depends first of all on the participation of the country's active forces for its elaboration; i.e., in accordance with the model of the Education States General. That is not being idealistic because mere common sense points in that direction. Moreover, Khalifa Sall, a Young Socialists official, opportunely noted this when he

asked a question of the minister of rural development. But alas! They continue to ignore organized, nonpolitical movements such as ASIAS (Footnote 2) (Senegalese Agricultural Engineers Association), CERDAS, and SDTS (Footnote 3) (Democratic Union of Senegalese Technicians). The CERDAS document quoted above pointed out that not even all the department's supervisory staff were consulted. And if at the stage where practical methods are being determined for applying the president's directives there is not even an attempt to involve all the department's supervisory staff, one may therefore question the validity of this NPA. What significance can it have? And what scope can it have?

All the same, one should avoid stirring up frustration among the cadres which will eventually be responsible for executing the NPA. If all the cadres had been involved, they would certainly have avoided the blunder of presenting a document in which stockbreeding is not even dealt with. It is hard to accept this omission. And it is all the more unpardonable in that the principle of the integration of agriculture and stockbreeding is at once the objective, means, and condition for the success of any serious new agricultural policy. The truth is that the weaknesses, incoherencies, and gaps in the NPA document arise from the fact that the latter was the work, or rather the product, of "my" cronies!

After the definition of the NPA policies by President Abdou Diouf, the basic question demanding an answer should have been that of how to establish a system of organization, before setting in motion the process of the participation of all men of good will. And that without excessive breeziness or diverting chatter. The humble, discreet, effective and frank style of President Diouf should inspire all officials (ministers and managing directors).

Activities

We think, and continue to believe, that the process of the participation of cadres in defining the methods of carrying out the NPA was a prerequisite and a necessity. That would have facilitated both the loyalty and commitment without which one may fear a repetition of the mistakes and deviations of the past. And that would be a pity! It may be recalled that many of the failures of the past can be explained by the strong tendency to improvisation that was current. There was neither clear action nor a coherent methodology. Anyone could be anything and do anything, anywhere, and at any time! And even any old how!

Yet a sound, correct understanding of the president's directives for an NPA called for ordered, open, and well thought out procedures. But also a democratic approach which does not exclude objective criticism of the national situation was necessary for:

Identifying the nature and causes of the obstacles and difficulties and,

Placing responsibility where it belongs without concern, moreover, about naming former depredators and destroyers of the rural sector.

9824
CSO: 3419/186

SIERRA LEONE

BRIEFS

ANTI-HOARDING SQUAD FORMED--Freetown, 13 Feb (AFP)--A special squad to check on hoarding and profiteering in essential commodities in Sierra Leone was set up here Wednesday. It is empowered to enter and search any premises where controlled goods are being kept contrary to the law, and it will be an offence to obstruct the squad's work, the government said. Following recent moves to control the prices of basic commodities, merchants have reportedly been hoarding stocks of rice, the nation's staple food, and palm oil. The measures are part of radical economic reforms pledged at his inauguration last month by the new president, Major-General Joseph Momoh. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 0750 GMT 13 Feb 86] /9604

FRANCE DONATES IVORIAN MAIZE--Paris, 6 Feb (AFP)--France has granted Sierra Leone a new food aid of 1,500 tons of maize from Ivory Coast, it was learned on Thursday from the French Ministry of Cooperation and Development. An agreement to this end--the first of its kind in triangular aid--was signed Wednesday by Christian Nucci, French minister of cooperation and development; and Suffian Kargbo, Sierra Leonean minister of agriculture, natural resources, and forestry who is currently participating in the international conference on trees and forests, SILVA. This aid is in addition to the 3,000 tons of wheat granted by France to Sierra Leone during Mr Nucci's visit to Freetown on 29 January 1986. During his talks with Mr Nucci, Mr Kargbo stressed that food self-sufficiency remains his country's major objective. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1328 6 Feb 86 AB] /12712

CSO: 3400/1069

DFSS OFFICIAL'S ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS URGES UNIFIED STRUGGLE

EA101340 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Dear listeners. Welcome to a special program on 7th anniversary of the inception of the Somali opposition forces. To present the program, here is 'abd al-Rashid Adan Sid:

Dear listeners. Once again we welcome you to Radio Halgan. In our special program tonight, we mark the 7th anniversary of the Somali opposition forces, which declared and launched an armed and political struggle against General Siad Barre's regime in Mogadishu. After 9 years of misrule in Somalia by Siad Barre and his henchmen, part of the Somali community decided on 8 February 1979 to start the armed struggle to rescue the Somali people from Siad's misrule. The first Somali opposition force was the Somali Salvation Force. It was the forerunner of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS]. In tonight's special program Muhammad Abshir Walde, acting chairman of the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition, is here to address the Somali people.

[Begin Abshir Walde recording] Tonight, we mark the 7th anniversary of the inception of the DFSS and Radio Kulmis, which has since been renamed Radio Halgan. I greet the fighters of the Somali opposition forces and other Somalis, wherever they may be.

The need to liberate Somalia from Siad's misrule is today far greater than it was 7 years ago. We know, and the Somali people know, that Somalias security, political, economic, and social situations are in a deplorable state today. The Somali people see that their only hope of salvation lies with the Somali opposition forces.

You know that we have struggled and continue to struggle to bring peace to the Horn of Africa, the African continent, and the world at large. We have often been asked or vehemently criticized on the methods and ways by which we struggle. Some people ask why we did not seek to bring about change in Somalia by peaceful means. We assure them that we tried, but failed. We know that the answer to Somalia's problem might have been found by a roundtable conference, but we know, Somalis know, and the world at large knows, that Siad captured the leadership of Somalia at gunpoint, and that is the only way to recapture it from him. We know that the only way to wrest rule from Siad Barre is at gunpoint.

As for our successes, although we have not wrested the rule of Somalia from the dictatorial regime of General Siad Barre--and you know in that whatever setback we have encountered the Somali people have a part to play--we have won major victories. We have managed to force the regime to stop the wanton massacre and pillage of the Somali people. We have forced the regime to empty its torture chambers throughout the country. Many Somalis have today regained their freedom by virtue of the pressure brought to bear by the Somali opposition forces. Many Somalis who would have been behind bars are free today because of pressure from the Somali opposition forces. We know, and all Somalis know, that the few human rights Somalis enjoy exist due to the pressure brought to bear by the Somali opposition forces on the dictatorial regime of Gen Siad Barre.

We sought to obtain peace in the Horn of Africa and now Siad Barre claims to have masterminded it. Surely everybody knows that this is the result of pressure from the Somali opposition forces. But we are aware, and know, that Siad Barre will handle the peace talks very badly. We admit failures arising from the inexperience of armed struggle on the part of many of our fighters. We admit our political and military failures. Had we been more experienced we would have handled matters better. We admit that the unification of the Somali opposition forces did not take place as was required in the very early stages, and that it still has not materialized.

The greatest setback to the armed struggle of the Somali opposition forces came from the urban Somalis, who supported the enemy directly and indirectly. They failed to demonstrate; failed to strike against the regime; failed to react to the soaring prices of essential commodities; failed to react to the massacred and pillage launched against the Somali people. They failed to act like the people of Sudan, Iran, Haiti, Tunisia, Morocco and Egypt. They failed to react when the country's educational system was completely destroyed. They failed to stop their children from being pressed into the army: They went as far as buying their children out of the army camps. They even bargained over the price for releasing their children. Parents often go to the army camps, saying: Please drop the price today as I paid so much last time. They even financed the war machinery of dictator Siad Barre with gifts of cash and livestock. They failed to unite. They failed to act collectively or individually against the dictator Siad Barre. They could not raise among themselves one person prepared to sacrifice his life. We know that a few made such an attempt, and are now behind bars, but the majority of the urbalites failed to play their patriotic part against Siad.

As for the role of the Somali armed forces, we know you have no love for the Siad Barre regime. We know you do not wholeheartedly wish to defend or fight for his dictatorial regime. We know you are worried about Somalia's future. We know you do not wish to take part in the ongoing civil war. We know you want the overall situation in Somalia to improve. We know the state of the Somali army. We know your salary cannot buy even a sack of charcoal. We know your parents and children are languishing in refugee camps. We know you you cannot feed your own children. We ask you to wake up. We ask you to wake up and understand your role and responsibility, both individually or collectively. We say: Let us trust one another. We ask you: Let us struggle for the liberation of Somalia.

We are not asking you to throw down your weapons and cross over to our side, but that you wage the struggle from where you are: We will do likewise. We will monitor your role, and you do likewise. We call upon you to struggle, like us, in the interests of Somalia. Somali armed forces, the general public, and the Somali opposition forces; Let us all unite.

/12712
CSO: 3400/1060

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA TELLS SWAPO'S NUJOMA NAMIBIA MUST BE LIBERATED

MB051213 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] The president, Dr Kaunda, has said the struggle for the liberation of Namibia must be won in spite of the difficulties in the southern African subregion.

Speaking at State House when SWAPO President Sam Nujoma called on him this morning, Dr Kaunda said the turn of events in the subregion has created a barrier for SWAPO freedom fighters, but they must persevere until Namibia is liberated. He said the new situation, in which the United States has openly supported UNITA rebels and the presence of South African troops in Angola, makes it difficult for SWAPO freedom fighters to fight the enemy. Dr Kaunda said, however, that there must be only one [word indistinct] in this just and right struggle and this is for the racist policy of apartheid and colonialism.

The president told Mr Nujoma that the whole world supported SWAPO's struggle for the liberation of Namibia. He said the installation of a puppet regime in Namibia by South Africa has been condemned by the progressive forces of the world because they were all working on the basis of United Nations Resolution 435 which called for Namibia's independence.

And Mr Nujoma said that his organization will intensify the armed struggle for the liberation of Namibia. He said SWAPO is determined to intensify her fight in all areas of the country until the puppet regime installed by Pretoria was ousted and freedom granted to the people of Namibia. Mr Nujoma said although the struggle will not be easy because the regime in its desperation has also intensified the suppression of the people of South Africa and Namibia, SWAPO was encouraged by the ever-increasing area of Africa liberated. He said the people of Namibia were encouraged by President Kaunda's words at the opening of frontline states and EEC foreign ministers' meeting when he made it clear that Africans will not rest until the yoke of colonialism was removed and apartheid destroyed in South Africa. The SWAPO leader expressed his profound thanks to the party and its government for its total commitment to the cause of the liberation of the continent in general and the people of Namibia in particular.

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CSO: 3400/1067

ZAMBIA

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WARN OF POLITICAL TURMOIL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jan 86 p 1

[Text]

FOUR members of Parliament warned of looming trouble in Zambia if the economy continues to decline.

They implored the Party and its Government to put more effort to reverse the present economic trend.

They were contributing to the debate on the motion of thanks to President Kaunda's opening address to the current session of the House which ends tomorrow.

Mr Job Michello (Monze) criticised the decision to withdraw personal-to-holder cars from leaders, saying this would backfire because other vehicles would have to be bought as pool cars for hire by Government ministers.

He also criticised the foreign exchange auction system which he said was not serving any purpose. "There will be a violent change in Zambia, not a peaceful one because of the auction which is making life unbearable for the people."

Mr Dawson Lupunga (Masaiti) said the Government was not serious with its agricultural policy otherwise it would not bring in expatriates to improve the efficiency of the mining industry and pay each of them K125,000 for six months at the expense of farming.

He suggested that the State should borrow K500 million and pump it into the Zambia Agricultural Development Bank for the improvement of the agricultural sector.

Mr Yona Phiri (Mandevu) condemned the auction of foreign currency and warned that this "will bring about trouble in Zambia. These problems are inevitable."

Mr Palakasa Chiwaya (Chililabombwe) expressed "shock at what is happening in Zambia today... where the people had become beggars in their own country—21 years after Independence.

He attacked what he called rampant corruption and indiscipline.

"Unless the rule of law prevails in this country we are bound to suffer unless the political and economic system is checked, we are bound to fall into problems that have befallen other Third World countries, especially in Africa."

/9317
CSO: 3400/1065

ZAMBIA

PARLIAMENT ON IMF DEBT, COSTS OF FOREIGN WORKERS

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 30 Jan 86 p 5

[Text] Zambia's debts to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) stood at 740 million dollars as at July 31st last year, Parliament heard yesterday.

Minister of Finance and National Commission for Development Planning Mr Luke Mwananshiku told the House that the country's indebtedness to the IMF was spread over a period of five to seven years.

Mr Mwananshiku said this in reply to a question raised by Chizela MP, Mr Mulondwe Muzungu who wanted to know the country's indebtedness to the organisation as at that period.

The minister said Zambia did not have any fresh agreement with the IMF at present but was negotiating for one.

Answering a supplementary question from Mr Muzungu, Mr Mwanashiku further said Zambia had benefited from borrowing from the IMF in that the country had received foreign exchange and it had also been given ample time to repay through rescheduling.

He said Zambia did not borrow from the IMF until in 1974 when the economy of the country started weakening.

Asked by Chembe MP, Mr Ernest Chlwama whether the country did not have enough Kwacha in circulation, the minister replied that there was enough of it.

And Zambia remitted a total exchange of K102,844,122 equivalent to 69,299,902 dollars in foreign exchange outside the country between January 1st 1982 and July 1985 for expatriates working here.

The figures were disclosed by Minister of State for Finance and National Commission for Development Planning Mr Mbambo Slanga in Parliament when asked by Nchelege MP Mr James Mubamba.

Between January 1982 and July 1985 there were 1,633 expatriates who renewed their work permits in the mining sector, 840 in the public, 1,259 and 2,639 of them in the parastatal and private sectors respectively, said the Minister of State for Labour and Social Services Mr Richard Banda.

Mr Banda was answering another question raised by Mr Mubamba.

Earlier, Mr Sianga told the House that the government was tightening screws in its internal control to stop loss of property.

He was replying to a question raised by Malole MP Mr Remmie Chikonkolo who wanted to know the number of cases involving loss of public funds and property which were reported to the ministry between 1982 and 1984.

He said there were 567 cases involving missing stores, 1,750 involving damage to government property and 255 involving burglary.

/9317
CSO: 3400/1065

ZAMBIA

IRELAND PLEDGES INCREASED ECONOMIC AID

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 25 Jan 86 p 1

Text]

THE IRISH government yesterday, pledged to double its aid to Zambia over the next three years.

The country's new ambassador to Zambia Miss Mary Tinney said at State House in Lusaka when she presented her credentials to President Kaunda, that the aid would be directed at education, civil service training and agriculture.

Other areas included in the aid package are export and water development, industry and health.

Miss Tinney said Zambia was one of the four priority countries for her country's bilateral aid. "We would hope that the experience and expertise of Ireland in institution building and in economic development could be made of benefit to Zambia."

Ireland, she said, had a special understanding of the difficulties and frustrations of developing countries and the problems inherited by new states whose pre-independence economic development took place without consultation of the majority of the population and often without their interests and their future in mind.

"Economic development in Zambia has, we know, been made more difficult by events outside its own control such as the falling price of copper, the economic disruption arising out of the independence struggles of neighbouring countries and the continuing conflict in other parts of the continent of Africa.

President Kaunda said in reply that the bilateral relations between the two countries did not come by accident.

He thanked Ireland for the support it has rendered to Zambia adding that people from that country who have come to work in this country were instrumental in helping Zambia shape her policies.

He commended Ireland's stand on Southern Africa..

Earlier when he received credentials from the new Apostolic pro-Nuncio to this country, Archbishop Eugenio Sbarbaro, Dr Kaunda said Zambia and the Vatican enjoyed very warm relations.

He praised the Catholic Church for its role in Zambia's health, education and economic sections.

Archbishop, Sbarbaro said Dr Kaunda's attachment to the Christian faith and his constant reliance on God to whom he made frequent references were all a source of deep satisfaction to the Holy See.

Pope John Paul II was aware of the freedom the church enjoyed in Zambia.

Dr Kaunda later said Zambians were looking forward to the day when the Pope would visit this country.

/9317
CSO: 3400/1066

ZAMBIA

PROGRAM ADOPTED TO BOOST COFFEE OUTPUT

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 27 Jan 86 p 3

[Text]

MPONGWE Development Company is set to boost coffee production and has embarked on a three-year expansion programme to plant 400 hectares of coffee by 1988, general manager, Hector McKilligan, said in Luanshya at the weekend.

Mr McKilligan said that the 600,000 coffee plants President Kaunda saw when he visited the company's Nampamba Farm in Ndola Rural last year have been planted on 100 hectares.

He said another 800,000 plants would be transplanted later this year.

He said the project would provide employment for 3,000 casual workers.

"We are getting into very big business. All our crops are doing well and we should be much better when the area is electrified this year," he said.

Mr McKilligan is already operating from the farm and staff will soon move to the farm site leaving only a skeleton staff at the Ndola office.

Meanwhile, the International Coffee Organization (ICO) has approved the minimum requirement for monitoring coffee exports by its members when its quota system is suspended.

The decision, ended a week-long meeting of the ICO executive board.

The ICO also announced that the suspension of quotas will occur automatically on February 18, provided that the ICO average indicator price, which on January 23 was 209.72 US cents/lb., is still above the level of 9.08 US cents/LB.

The main reason behind the imminent lifting of quotas is the rise in world coffee prices to their highest for nearly nine years, due to fears of a supply shortage this season, following drought damage to the forthcoming crop in Brazil, the world's largest producer.

The monitoring system to be adopted will simply require exporting members to ensure that certificates of origin continue to accompany all their shipments of coffee during the period of quota suspension. — ZANA.

/9317
CSO: 3400/1066

ZAMBIA

FARMING COSTS SOAR WITH FERTILIZER PRICE INCREASE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] **THE National Agricultural Marketing Board (Namboard) has increased price of fertiliser by about 78 per cent with immediate effect, acting general manager Major-General Charles Nyirenda announced in Lusaka yesterday.**

All types of 50kg bags of fertiliser which used to cost an average of K27 have now been pegged at a uniform price of K48.

Gen Nyirenda said the increases were prompted by the high prices Namboard had to pay for the fertiliser from Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia (NCZ).

NCZ had increased its prices from K25 a 50kg bag to K45 and that had forced Namboard to raise its prices too.

Gen Nyirenda said the auctioning of foreign exchange had forced the price of imported fertilisers up.

The letters of credit for fertilisers which Namboard bought before the auction system were maturing at the new rate of the Kwacha to the dollar and since Namboard was not exempted from bidding it had to pay the high prices.

Handling and transport costs had also gone up. Freight charges were recently hiked by nearly 100 per cent.

"So we have had no choice but to raise our prices as well. All types of fertilisers that used to fetch an average of K27 will now cost K48 with effect from today," Gen Nyirenda said.

The last increase in fertiliser prices was in May 1984. Last year only crop producer prices were increased.

Last week, Member of Parliament for Mazabuka Mr Patterson Haamane urged the Party and its Government to keep the prices of fertiliser low if the new producer prices were to benefit farmers.

Contributing to debate on the motion of thanks to President Kaunda's opening speech, Mr Haamane commended the Government for introducing new producer prices but warned that these would not benefit the farmers if the price of fertilisers was hiked.

And fears that crop production in Zambia might suffer this year following widespread shortages of fertiliser heightened yesterday with Member of the Central Committee Mr Reuben Kamanga admitting that distribution problems had not yet been solved.

"The problems in the distribution of fertiliser have not been solved by Namboard even now," Mr Kamanga who is chairman of the Rural Development Sub-Committee said in Lusaka.

But Mr Kamanga who stressed that everything was being done to alleviate the shortage, urged those who had fertiliser problems to complain through right channels instead of using the Press.

Reports from various parts of Zambia say maize fields had stunted crops because of lack of fertiliser which Namboard and the unions had not been able to distribute.

But Mr Kamanga conceded that uncoordinated movements of fertiliser by agricultural agencies had adversely disrupted farming in some areas.

The high demand for maize seed this season had also created shortage of the chemicals.

On the cassava pest which was attacking the crop in Zambia Mr Kamanga said a research team that had been assigned to study the problem had not yet returned.

He would wait for a report from the team before saying what the situation was.

The Italian government has, meanwhile, donated seven vehicles and canteen equipment worth K1.9 million to the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development for use at farm training centres in Zambia.

A ministry spokesman announced in Lusaka yesterday that the donation was made through the World Food Programme (WFP).

The spokesman quoted WFP chief of operations Mr Carlo Volhl as having said the first consignment of 21 deep-freezers was already in Zambia.

The WFP under the United Nations has spent K12,800,000 helping agricultural institutions in Zambia.

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CSO: 3400/1066

ZAMBIA

OIL TENDER EVALUATIONS COMPLETED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 30 Jan 86 p 7

[Text]

EVALUATION of tenders for oil exploration in Zambia has been completed and the Petroleum committee has short listed certain companies for final approval to carry out the work.

Minister of State for Mines, Mr Nathan Siafwa, said yesterday that evaluation was completed about a week ago and the committee was currently negotiating with the shortlisted to determine which one to do the job.

He said the companies were considered according to their experience in oil exploration.

Mr Siafwa did not say how many companies the committee was now dealing with because the information was confidential.

More than 10 leading oil companies, including five from the United States, had shown interest in the project following a survey which was undertaken through a K15 million World Bank loan.

The American companies bidding for the project were Mobil Exploration and Producing Services, Union Oil Pennzoil, Placid Oil, and Amoco and Axxon. Other companies were Agip of Italy, Marathon Petroleum of Canada, Petrofina and Elf Aquitane both of France. The British firm BP had also tendered.

Meanwhile, the Zimbabwe government is to start exploring for oil in the Zambezi valley with the assistance of West Germany.

The deputy Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development Mr Morton Malianga, on Tuesday signed a 5 million Zim dollars (300,000 US dollars) grant with the West Germany ambassador, Mr Franz Von Metzinge for technical co-operation in mineral exploration and investigation of Zimbabwe's oil resources.

Mr Malianga said the first project would involve training of Zimbabwean geologists within the country. This would improve the infrastructure of the geological survey department, he said.

"This will involve the carrying out of a geological survey of an area already selected in the northern Makonde region covering 3,3000 square kilometres, carrying out petrographic studies to determine the age of rocks, conducting a geochemical reconnaissance survey of an area totalling 5,100 square kilometres," Mr Malianga said. — ZANA/PANA

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CSO: 3400/1065

ZAMBIA

COPPERBELT REORGANIZATION CALLS FOR MINE CLOSURES, LAYOFFS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Jan 86 p 23

[Text]

LUSAKA. — Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) has launched a five-year production and investment plan which entails the lay-off of 3 000 mineworkers and the closure of six operating units to restore the company's financial viability and the country's economic problems in general.

This plan is expected to prolong the life of the mining industry in Zambia the country's biggest foreign currency earner.

The price of copper reached its peak in the first half of 1974. In the second half of that year the copper price started to decline rapidly and has remained in that state since then except for short periods in 1979/1980 when the price went up to satisfactory levels.

Since its peak in 1974, the world price of copper has steadily declined and is currently in real terms at its lowest level since World War Two. Consumption has also fallen and, says ZCCM, it is now clear that the decline represents a fundamental change in the performance of the mining industry.

In order to restore the financial situation of the Zambian copper mining industry the five-year plan has been decided on. According to ZCCM chairman and chief executive Francis Kaunda, who announced the proposed five-year plan in Lusaka yesterday, the plan will come into effect on February 1.

The six operating mining and metallurgical units on the Copperbelt will be closed down within the next six to nine months. As part of the continuing rationalisation programme, Konkola and Nchanga mining divisions have been merged, and their ongoing cost reduction programme will continue, particularly in the non-mining overhead areas, said Mr Kaunda.

The management structure of ZCCM will also be reorganised to make it more responsive to the over-riding need to improve efficiency and to arrest the declining production trend.

On redundancies, Mr Kaunda said Zambian and expatriate workers would be affected, but the company had set up an attractive compensatory resettlement scheme to avoid hardships among those affected. The mining industry is the largest employer after the Zambian Government — ANO.

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CSO: 3400/1065

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

TAZARA LOAN REPAYMENT TO CHINA BEGINS--Tanzania and Zambia will pay K40 million to the Chinese Government as first installment for the loan used in constructing the Tanzania-Zambia Railway (Tazara). Minister of Power, Transport and Communications Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula said in Lusaka yesterday the Tazara council of ministers has pledged to pay the first installment of the K2,308,54 million total loan that the Tanzanian and Zambian governments owe China for the construction of the railway line. Mr Chuula said the council was determined to generate sufficient funds to pay back the loan to the Chinese Government. At the time the deal was concluded the two countries were given a grace period of 10 years.
Mr Chuula has just returned from Dar es Salaam where he led the Zambian delegation to the Tazara council of ministers meeting. Mr Chuula said the council had reviewed problems facing the jointly owned railway. All donor countries who had made pledges to support the council had sent technical staff to Dar es Salaam to implement projects they agreed upon with the council. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Jan 86 p 5] /9604

CSO: 3400/1067

SOUTH AFRICA

CAPE NP CONGRESS SEEN AS REAFFIRMING BLACK POWER-SHARING

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 Oct 85 p 12

[Article by Dawie under the "From My Political Pen" rubric: "Nationalists Determined to Resolve Issue of Black Rights"]

[Text] The mood of the delegates who have been attending the National Party congress in Port Elizabeth since Monday can be summarized in a single sentence.

It is: The issue of Black political rights must now be seized upon and resolved.

As never before at a political congress that Dawie has attended, the debate and discussions this year are dominated by the urgency of Black politics. People realize that the time has come to approach this issue in earnest, and they are ready to face all the implications that go with this.

Spelled Out

This is why the leadership of the state president and Cape Province leader, Mr P. W. Botha, has fallen on such receptive ears. The vigorous way in which he has renewed his commitment to reform, as in his offer to Blacks to serve on the President's Council, was met with appreciative applause.

But the full significance of this year's congress is also revealed by a number of other matters that were spelled out more clearly than ever this week as being part of party policy.

The most important of these is the nature of political rights for South African Blacks. More precise explanations were given of what is meant by terms such as "joint responsibility" for Blacks and "say at the highest level" in affairs of common interest.

Dawie has previously said that he does not in fact see any difference between these expressions and the term "power-sharing." This was confirmed in two places at the congress.

Say

In his speech, the state president made direct reference to this: "I do not understand why the government is still expected to say that it is willing to share decision-making powers with all the other communities. This is the expected NP policy and this does indeed clearly express positions that the government has already taken repeatedly."

And then there was the new question-and-answer information pamphlet made public at the congress that leaves no doubt about the principle that the government has accepted. In it, "say up to the highest level" is equated to "political power-sharing."

"Political power-sharing up to the highest level," the pamphlet reads, "means that people of different groups must make decisions on common interests on a common level and thus accept joint responsibility for their implementation."

It must be remembered that the NP's acknowledgement that it accepted power-sharing with Coloreds and Indians was used as an excuse for the splitting off of the Treurnicht faction, with all its unsavoriness.

Many people thought at the time: If this happens when power-sharing with Coloreds is entered into, will the NP not disintegrate when it is some day a question of power-sharing with Blacks?

Clear

That hour of truth has arrived. And instead of the NP being ripped apart, it appears that, strangely enough, it is going to make it through this most difficult of tests. It is in the process of successfully riding this wave.

Delegates tell of the surprising reaction encountered throughout all of Cape Province, even in remote areas. They said that Nationalists are not only ready to fall in line behind the government, but that some of them are pressing for stronger and faster steps.

The message is clear: People are ripe for far-reaching and imaginative action, and there need be no fear that this should take place while looking over one's shoulder.

Open Attitude

Another interesting aspect of Mr Botha's speech is his use of the term "agenda" for the limits within which the government is prepared to negotiate. With this, he committed himself once and for all to the principles of an undivided South Africa, of one South African citizenship and of universal voting rights, within structures of South Africans' own choosing.

To this must be added the observation by the state president that although the solutions for the future will not take place within the existing models, they can indeed include elements of well-known models.

There is obviously an attempt to again put forward in writing the open attitude of the government towards negotiations. More than this can scarcely be done without it being prescriptive.

What will be the reaction to this and to the offer of Blacks in the President's Council? Will there be more excuses and new demands made?

12271
CSO: 3401/7

REASSESSED VIEW OF BLACK AFRICA URGED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 7 Oct 85 p 12

[Editorial: "New Concept of Africa"]

[Text] A reassessment of Africa and its people is necessary. This emerges from the Africa Institute conference last Friday on 25 years of independence for our continent and its people.

Many stereotyped opinions about Africa are clearly inaccurate. For example, the prevalent image of Africa is one of political instability and coups.

The truth is that there is also a great deal of political stability in Africa. Of the 68 coups thus far, 78 percent have taken place in only 11 of the 51 independent countries.

Moreover, political instability is not limited to Africa. Think only of France after the Second World War, which for many years literally had a different government every 6 months. Greece, Italy and Turkey are themselves not models of stability.

Another erroneous image is that Africa is overwhelmingly communist-oriented and that the Soviets have achieved all the victories and the United States has suffered all the defeats.

In reality, both great powers have had their fingers burned. An expert like Prof John Marcum of the University of California is even of the opinion that the two superpowers could come to see Africa as a joint threat.

South Africans readily profess that we are part of Africa, and Afrikaners in particular are under the impression that they know the Black man.

We are clearly part of Africa. This is why we must take into consideration the fact that if we use Southern Africa's interdependence as a weapon against sanctions, we will certainly suffer from it.

It is very doubtful whether the Afrikaner, or the White South African, knows the Black man as well as we purport. If this were the case, we would probably

not be presently burdened with the political problem that we and the Black leaders cannot come together in order to stipulate a new dispensation.

Both the view of Africa as a thoroughly unstabile area whose backwards people cannot do anything right, and our own belief in our knowledge of the Black man are to a certain extent racist.

This judges Africa and the Black man according to Western standards and values. And the person who boasts the most about his knowledge of the Black man is often the most derogatory in his analysis.

A reassessment is not necessary as merely an academic exercise. Without a better understanding of our continent and of our own Black people, our chances of remaining as the White part of Africa are all the less.

12271
CSO: 3401/7

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT ALLEGEDLY CONFERRED WITH ANC YEAR AGO

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 13 Nov 85 p 1, 13

[Article: "Ron Miller Implicitly Admits Government Did Talk With ANC"]

[Text] The government has indeed negotiated with the ANC [African National Congress] in spite of repeated denials in connection with that. This is apparent from statements by the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ron Miller, last week in Johannesburg. In reply to a question, Mr Miller said the government made a lot of progress in persuading a large part of the the ANC's decisionmaking body to abandon violence when the series of discussions between South Africans and the ANC emerged.

Naturally, there could not have been any persuasion done without negotiations. Mr Miller's implicit admission gives greater authority to reports that appeared in several South African newspapers in January of this year. These reports, written by well-known free-lance journalist Hennie Serfontein, announced that South African officials had conferred with the ANC shortly before Christmas last year. According to the report, the discussions took place in the Zambian capital Lusaka.

The clear indications that the government was involved in negotiations with the ANC throw a wrench in assurances given in connection with this by the State President, Mr Botha. Shortly after the report in question appeared, it was denied by Mr Botha, who told newspapers that the government will never negotiate with the ANC before it turns its back on violence. The state president also denied that the government had ever carried on discussions with the ANC in the past. He added that there will never be discussions as long as the ANC persists in committing violence. In a television interview earlier this year, Mr Botha stated that there can be no talks with "those who are committed to violence."

The Serfontein report states that division is rife in ANC ranks over discussions with the South African Government. A faction which includes the president, Oliver Tambo, is apparently in favor of negotiations with the government. This group is opposed by a more militant faction under the leadership of the exiled communist, Joe Slovo. This division in the ANC tallies with Mr Miller's view that the ANC is divided into a group which would possibly renounce violence and another group which is determined to continue it.

13084
CSO: 3401/49

SOUTH AFRICA

STRENGTHENING OF CONSERVATIVES DISCUSSED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 13 Nov 85 p 1

[Article: "Fifty Seats Would Be Won. NP MP's in Pinch After Elections."]

[Text] Fifty parliamentary members from the NP [National Party] would be be beaten by rightist candidates if a general election were held now. Knowledgeable sources provided DIE AFRIKANER with this information last week. It is based on the swing to the right in the latest series of by-elections. The sources stress that the figure of 50 constituencies was calculated very conservatively and that the number could be higher. A further 12 seats are within the reach of the rightist parties.

A loss of 50 seats to the rightists would substantially jeopardize the NP administration because it would then no longer possess an absolute majority over the opposition parties in the Volksraad [S.A. House of Assembly]. In such a case, the NP would be compelled to conclude a formal agreement with the PFP [Progressive Federal Party].

The by-elections have brought a new fluidity within the NP. Numerous NP MP's now realize that they do not stand any chance at all to keep their seats against a rightist onslaught. There is a strong possibility that these MP's may start to form a strong pressure group within the NP with the aim of slowing down the NP's integration policy or even bringing it to a standstill. Analyses of the results and the trend shown by them are especially bad news for the Transvaal NP leader, Mr F.W. De Klerk. Mr De Klerk's political power base is collapsing under him in a dramatic manner.

Total support for the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party] and KP [Conservative Party] has already surpassed that for the NP in the Transvaal. The rightist parties now enjoy the support of 44.48 percent of Transvaal voters. Total support for the NP and NRP [New Republican Party] is just over 43 percent, while only 12.37 percent of the Tranvalers would vote for the PFP if elections were held now. In the Orange Free State a swing of 6.31 percent to the right is needed to bring the rightist opposition to an equal level with the NP and NRP. The figure is 15.32 percent for the Cape and 10.66 percent for Natal. A nationwide swing of 5.90 percent to the right is needed to give the HNP and KP majority support among the voters.

According to these expert calculations, the rightist parties would win 44 seats in the Transvaal, two in the Cape, one in Natal and three in the Orange Free State. Five Transvaal constituencies are now borderline seats, while one in Natal and six in the Orange Free State also fall into this category. Although these figures appear very favorable, political spokesmen warn againt overoptimism. A swing to the right of nearly six percent is considerable and can only be brought about with hard work. The swing to the right stood at about two percent per annum in the past years.

The head of the Department of Political Sciences at the University of South Africa, Prof. Willem Kleynhans, says the current swing to the right is the result of alienation between NP leaders and the party's followers. Mr P.W. Botha has ignored his usual supporters and party members as far as policy decisions are concerned. Important policy decisions have been made without consulting the NP's congresses, with resultant suspicion among party members. The NP no longer has any certainty about its support among the voters, Prof. Kleynhans states. The result is that it must fight for its life in constituencies which it previously regarded as secure.

According to Prof. Kleynhans, the NP is getting more and more dependent on English-speaking support because it is losing Afrikaner support on a large scale. The NP will have to enter into a formal agreement with the PFP, what has been left of the NRP, and with business interests. In order to get that support, the NP will naturally have to meet the leftist demands which are going to be made of it.

"The rightist swing is continuing uninterruptedly and remains stable," Prof. Kleynhans says. He said that election fighting requires great professionalism. "It is clear to me that the HNP's victory in Sasolburg must to a very great extent be attributed to the professional manner in which the election campaign was conducted. The HNP clearly possesses a core group which can put the plan for a campaign into effect."

Support for Political Parties

	Swing Needed	PFP	NP+NRP	HNP+KP
Transvaal	-0.67	12.37	43.15	44.48
Orange Free State	6.31	0.53	56.04	43.43
Natal	10.66	36.76	42.28	20.96
Cape	15.32	19.13	55.78	25.13
Nationwide	5.90	16.41	47.69	35.90

13084
CSO: 3401/51

SOUTH AFRICA

VICTORY AT SASOLBURG GIVING NEW IMPETUS TO HNP

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 13 Nov 85 p 4

[Article: "The Road Forward"]

[Text] The election outcome in Sasolburg caused a worldwide commotion. Foreign radio and television services from England, Wales, Ireland, Canada, Germany, France, Australia and the USA requested interviews almost continuously the day after the election. Everyone wanted to know whether the outcome would delay the application of Mr P.W. Botha's policy.

The HNP's breakthrough in an Orange Free State constituency will unquestionably have incalculable consequences. It has greatly raised the HNP's prestige and made many people look at that party with wholly new eyes. Congratulations which have been received come from the most diverse places, with a surprisingly high number of professional people and even a sprinkling of businessmen in the high income group.

These signs are an indication of the new phase which the HNP is now entering and the greater challenge facing it. It cannot be argued that this challenge must be answered. It has to be. Now more than ever it is a truth that the HNP must go through the breach to save our people from the calamity that the "National" Party has brought over it. There must now be just one mission and one appeal: strengthen the HNP to fight still better. And that strengthening must be given in the financial area and in the organizational area.

HNP members and supporters in every constituency must get together to decide on action, for in every constituency in South Africa a by-election may be brought about as early as next week, which must entail a total mustering of the HNP against the government. And one should not lose sight of the fact that the latest election results coincide a great deal with those in Randfontein, Koedoespoort and Rustenburg in 1979, where the NP majorities were whittled away by 3,000, 4,000 and 5,000 respectively. That was what triggered off the early general election of 1981, in which the HNP drew almost the same amount of votes as the PFP and sank the NP majorities to below 2,000 in numerous contituencies.

If the government waits for another by-election in which its majorities become even smaller, a general election will be even riskier. The possibility of an early general election next year must be recognized in all realism. The HNP must get ready for it. And there is not much time.

13084
CSO: 3401/51

SOUTH AFRICA

AV WARNS AGAINST INVOLVEMENT WITH FAK

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 13 Nov 85 p 3

[Article: "Watch Out For FAK!"]

[Text] Members of the Afrikanervolkswag [AV] must be on their guard against being neutralized if they let themselves get involved with organizing committees of the FAK [Federation of Afrikaner Cultural Associations]. This warning was addressed to members in the latest circular from the Volkswag. The AV especially warns of organizing committees for the Day of the Covenant and for commemorating the Great Trek next year. The Volkswag says collaboration in such committees can end up in an entanglement of interests whereby Volkswag members are neutralized in order to accommodate everyone.

The AV states that the question whether to participate must be gauged by the central threat and attack on the right of the Afrikaner to struggle to be free and white in Africa and to rule himself democratically in his own territory. "The essential feature of the Great Trek is the aspiration to freedom and independence as a Boer nation. We want to commemorate that. The costumes, the oxcarts and horses, the eating habits on the journey and the battles -- those are fine and interesting, but not essential. The aim and motivation was to be free and white..."

The Volkswag points out that organizing committees for commemorating the Great Trek are now being elected by the secretariat of the FAK. Can Volkswag members identify with them if these bodies must do their work within their declared guidelines and pronouncements which have been made in the press? The circular says that Volkswag members and bodies which are now being approached on a broad level should only give their cooperation if the point of departure has been clearly elucidated and is in harmony with the fundamental principles of the Volkswag.

13084
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SOUTH AFRICA

WIEHAHN REPORT DECLARES DISMISSAL OF BLACK WORKERS ILLEGAL

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 13 Nov 85 p 2

[Article: "Black Unions Now in Strong Position of Power"]

[Text] The government's policy has now enabled black trade unions to extort gigantic amounts from employers. That was the comment of experts on the recent judgment of the Industrial Court that Gencor's Marievale mine acted illegally when it sent 600 striking black mineworkers home in September. The black National Mineworkers Union demanded a wage increase of 22 percent, but the mine raised their wages by only 14 to 19 percent starting in July.

Mr Gert Beetge, chief secretary of the white Building Workers' Union, points out that the government set up the Industrial Court as a result of the Wiehahn Report's recommendations. It puts government policy directly into effect. To prevent employers from dismissing rebellious black strikers places tremendous power in the hands of the UDF- and ANC-controlled black unions, Mr Beetge said. Such a step in a time of rebelliousness such as now is an action which South Africa will yet bitterly regret.

The irony of the matter is that the Industrial Court is a subordinate court, while the Supreme Court decided last month that the dismissal of the 600 strikers was completely legal, Mr Beetge says. Legal experts say that the Industrial Court's judgment is a direct challenge to the system of the higher courts. It is now evident how absurd and irresponsible the government's policy of recognition of black trade unions is. It even undermines the legal security which must be the foundation of the legal system. Mr Beetge further said that the principle which is relevant here is only applicable in countries with white workers and responsible and largely non-political trade unions. To apply it to South African black unions, however, is to look for trouble.

Experts on communust tactics see in the Industrial Court's judgment especially a blank check which has been given to the UDF and ANC. It is well-known that it is a basic principle of communist strategy that the "capitalist oppressor" must pay for his own downfall. The minister of law and order, Mr Louis Le Grange, has already referred to the large sums -- as much as R20,000 -- which merchants in the Eastern Cape pay as extortion money to the UDF in order to be protected from boycotts and strikes. This is not so much for the boycott itself, but to obtain funds for the UDF and ANC, experts explain. In the same way, future strikes will not be so much for higher wages, but rather for financing the revolution.

13084
CSO: 3401/50

SOUTH AFRICA

HNP SECRETARY DENOUNCES COMMONWEALTH 'INTERFERENCE'

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 13 Nov 85 p 3

[Article: "Interference by Commonwealth 'Shocking, Flagrant.' Government Silent About Mission."]

[Text] Mr Louis Stofberg, chief secretary of the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party] and MP for Sasolburg, says that the proposed visit to South Africa by Commonwealth leaders is a shocking and flagrant interference in the Republic's domestic affairs. Mr Stofberg was commenting on the announcement that the first member of the delegation has been appointed. He is Lord Anthony Barber, who has been named Britain's representative. The mission to South Africa arises from a decision made at the recent conference of Commonwealth prime ministers at Nassau in the Bahamas. South Africa was given six months time to abolish "apartheid" at this conference. There was speculation in newspaper reports after the conference that the Zambian chief of state, President Kenneth Kaunda, will head the mission.

Mr Stofberg points out that the Commonwealth kicked South Africa out in 1960. Yet the Commonwealth now has the immoderate audacity to dictate to South Africa in a blatant manner. "The proposed visit to South Africa by the Commonwealth delegation must be seen against the background of years of open interference by foreign countries in South Africa's internal affairs, which has been passively permitted by the government," Mr Stofberg declared. "The visits to South Africa by numerous foreign enemies has prepared the climate for the visit by the Commonwealth delegation."

A spokesman from the Bureau for Information told DIE AFRIKANER that the government has not yet taken a public stand on the visit. The reason for this is that the government has not yet been notified of it through official channels. The government is not prepared to say anything about the matter before that happens. Mr Stofberg's comment on this is that the government should have reacted immediately in the sharpest terms after it was announced that such a visit is being planned.

The British minister of foreign affairs, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said in a recent dicsussion in the House of Commons that the agreement reached in the Bahamas has three primary aims: the condemnation of apartheid, South Africa's illegal occupation of "Namibia" and continued raids into neighboring countries, the

visit of prominent Commonwealth members to South Africa and a program of joint action with regard to punitive measures. According to Sir Geoffrey, the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, will consult with the heads of government of Zambia (Kaunda), Canada (Mulroney), Australia (Hawke), India (Gandhi) and Zimbabwe (Mugabe) about the composition of the group.

Sir Geoffrey added that the measures agreed upon in Nassau are aimed at sending South Africa a clear message that it must change quickly. "Let me again remind the House that the South African Government has acknowledged the need for change. Our joint aim at Nassau was therefore to get more movement," he said.

13084
COS: 3401/50

BOYCOTT OF BRAZILIAN PRODUCTS RECOMMENDED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 13 Nov 85 p 6

[Article: "Brazil Is Asking for Counteraction"]

[Text] Brazil has forbidden the chief of the South African mission to travel around the country. This involves his thus not being able to do his work properly and not being enabled to protect his country's interests or giving information to people who ask for it.

The answer is simple: determine the country of origin of goods which you purchase, and if it is Brazil, don't buy them. Pay particular attention to leather goods, footwear and other consumer goods that often come from Brazil. Brazil's action to prevent a diplomat from being able to exercise his normal activities after his credentials have been accepted, and since no state of war exists, must be regarded as an insult.

Brazil itself has quite a lot to hide. It was just somewhat more than two decades ago that the country, which is exclusively Roman Catholic, murdered nearly 900,000 Indians by deliberately spreading diseases and poisoning drinking places in order to be able to obtain the reservations that way. Attempts to bring up the affair at the UN failed. At that time there were certain political interests that compellled quite a lot of countries to keep the matter out of the UN.

We will soon publish an article about the scandals of the Brazilian Government. It will then be clear how great the hypocrisy is to impose a travel ban on the South African mission.

In addition to the fact that no Brazilian goods ought to be bought by any South African who respects his country, serious consideration should be given to withdrawing the South African mission from Brazil and also giving the Brazilian mission here its walking papers. Strong action has yet done no harm. We certainly do not have to swallow accusations from a country which has no reason to be proud of the way it maintains human rights.

13084
CSO: 3401/49

SOUTH AFRICA

PROFESSOR VIEWS REFORMS AS DISASTROUS FOR WHITES

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 4 Dec 85 p 8

["Summary" of previously published articles by Prof M. T. W. Arnheim of the University of the Witwatersrand and author of the book "South Africa After Vorster": "'Reform' Is Disastrous for White South Africa"; first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] The government's current policy of "reform" will not ward off revolution, but will in fact promote it, says Prof M. T. W. Arnheim, professor of classics at the University of the Witwatersrand. Professor Arnheim, author of the famous work, "South Africa After Vorster," takes this interesting position in two articles that were recently published in a Johannesburg business newspaper, FINANCE WEEK. A summary of the articles follows.

As an introduction to his first article, Professor Arnheim refers to the general assumption that reform and revolution are opposites and that this is why reform is so often depicted as the way in which revolution can be averted.

This assumption is in reality the opposite of the truth, as was recognized as far back as a century and a half ago by that astute observer of the political process, Alexis de Tocqueville. Tocqueville said that grievances become unbearable only when the possibility for people to eliminate them arises.

Tocqueville thus realized that social dissatisfaction is the product of a feeling of deprivation and that this deprivation is not objective, but in fact subjective. In modern sociological jargon, this is referred to as relative deprivation.

Relative deprivation is the difference between the "is" and the "should be" in the lives of an individual, group or class. A person's degree of dissatisfaction is determined by the level of his aspirations and expectations. The person who has no rights and furthermore does not expect to gain any rights will probably not aspire to any rights. However, as soon as certain rights are granted to him, he will probably push for more because he perceives a gap between what "is" and what "should be."

Professor Arnheim refers to the reforms instituted by the Russian czar, Czar Alexander II (1835-1881), which were the cause of widespread disorder,

including his own assassination. However, his son, Czar Alexander III, ruled with an iron hand and held off the revolution for another 13 years--until the weak and vacillating policy of Nicholas II opened up a revival of violence that eventually brought down the regime.

However, recent South African history is proof enough that reform is not the countermeasure to revolution, Professor Arnheim writes. Who are the present revolutionaries ultimately? Are they not primarily young Blacks who have had more opportunities to develop than the older generation? Although they are in fact much better off than the older generation, they feel more deprived. Their expectations have been raised sky-high by reforms by the government. As soon as the situation is recognized for what it really is, it will become obvious how senseless reform is and how ill-fated it is for South Africa's Whites.

Reform can have a moderating influence in a homogenous society, but not in one that is divided by differences in race, culture or religion, Professor Arnheim says. This is one of the reasons that reform is doomed to failure in South Africa.

It is generally accepted that reform will bring forth a group of moderate Blacks with a role in the country as a result of progress, education and an increase in political participation. Many Whites, including the government, pin their hope for the future of the country on one form or another of accommodation with these Black leaders. However, this is an illusion, as events have already begun to indicate. Moderate Black leaders do not enjoy much support from their own people, and Colored and Indian leaders who are participating in the government's constitution were only able to get a pathetically small group to turn out at the polls.

Professor Arnheim points out that everywhere in Africa, it has always been the radical who has come out on top, and not the moderate. The father of Black nationalism in Ghana was Dr Danquah, and yet he was completely eclipsed by his more radical adversary, Kwame Nkrumah. In Kenya, the moderate Ronald Ngala even became prime minister, but the moment that Jomo Kenyatta was released from prison, Ngala was shoved aside. This was also the case in Zambia, where it was not the moderate Harry Nkumbula who triumphed, but rather the radical Kenneth Kaunda. We all know what became of the moderate Black leaders in Zimbabwe! writes Professor Arnheim.

Whites who find comfort in the rivalry and animosity among Blacks are living in a fools' paradise. The history of South Africa shows clearly that Blacks team up against Whites, although only long enough to assure the White man's downfall. Moreover, it is clear that this unity will take place around the most radical Black leader or party in existence, just as it has happened elsewhere in Africa.

In his second article, Professor Arnheim deals especially with the question of whether a relatively small country like South Africa can resist foreign pressure for reform. In order to answer a question such as this, it is necessary to understand clearly the underlying motivation for this foreign pressure, he says. Is it simply an expression of humanitarian commitment by

the United States and the West? Or is there an ulterior motive hidden behind the diplomatic facade?

Western governments are currently more hostile towards South Africa than ever before--at a time in which South Africa is more dedicated to reform than ever before. Why? Is this despite South Africa's reformist orientation, as is generally accepted--or is it as a result of it?

The United States and the West clearly want South Africa to expand and accelerate its reform program. How much, however, will be sufficient? This is a question that many South Africans are asking themselves. In 1978, Harry Oppenheimer, the South African mining magnate, answered the question as follows: "It is absolute nonsense to say that they (the Western powers) will be satisfied with nothing short of one man, one vote...I do not believe that any of the important powers will impose sanctions against South Africa...if they see movement here."

Events have shown that Mr Oppenheimer was wrong about the West's reaction to reform in South Africa--just as he himself predicted in 1979 in "South Africa After Vorster," Professor Arnheim says. Although no Western power has yet insisted on a solution involving one man, one vote for South Africa, he believes that this will be the demand as soon as reform gets under way. But one can certainly wonder why this demand will be made.

South Africa is an important part of the world, both strategically and economically. The South African government has continually emphasized this in its negotiation with foreign powers. The idea was that the West will be eager to have South Africa on its side. The United States is certainly eager to have South Africa on its side, but it is obviously convinced that a White government will not be in power for much longer, and if it wants to assure that South Africa remain part of the Western alliance, it must now begin winning over the favor of Blacks.

How do I know that this is the United States' motivation--and is there anything that the South African government can do about it? writes Professor Arnheim. If the United States is motivated by some principle, what can that principle be? The Reagan administration is less interested than any other American administration in the last half century in the welfare of the poor, the needy and the less privileged--in other words, in the interests of American Blacks. And yet, it is eager to finance welfare plans for South African Blacks.

If there is one principle that is currently predominant in the United States, one could say that it is the principle of free enterprise. And yet the United States willingly places a ban on South African imports, which is in complete conflict with this sacred principle.

It can only be that the United States sees White South Africa as heading towards the end--as a result of the reform program and not in spite of it--and wants to support the side that will win in the coming struggle in South Africa. Seen in this light, it makes perfect sense for the United States to

pressure South Africa towards reform--to be honest, to carry out reform towards its own downfall.

This is not the first time that the United States has treated an "ally" in this way, Professor Arnheim says. The most recent "ally" to be pressured in this way into a suicidal policy was the shah of Iran, who was also viewed by the United States as being on the way out of power. By pushing him, the United States hoped to obtain the favor of his successors--a vain hope, as it turned out.

What can South Africa do about this? Here as well, history provides a solution. After the Second World War, fascism was defeated everywhere--except in Spain, which had remained neutral during the war. The United States began to turn the screws on General Franco and his government and to push for a liberalization of the regime. However, Franco refused to cooperate. Instead of liberalizing, he began to become more authoritarian than ever before. Many years passed, and it became clear to the Americans that Franco was going to remain in power. The result was that instead of applying more pressure on Franco, as was expected, President Eisenhower flew to Madrid and signed a defense agreement with the stubborn old fascist.

What this shows is that the political nature of a regime makes no difference to the United States. The initial pressure on Franco was not so much because he was a fascist, but because it was obvious to the Americans that in the postwar world fascism was doomed and that it thus had to win the friendship of whoever was to overthrow Franco. However, when it became clear that Franco was going to remain in power, the United States came to an agreement with him. How did Franco assure his survival? Not by doing as the United States said, but exactly the opposite.

Professor Arnheim concludes his article with a quote from "Alice in Wonderland": "Everything has a moral if only you can find it."

12271
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SOUTH AFRICA

750 LAW OFFICERS GRADUATE FROM LENZ MILITARY BASE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Feb 86 p 9

[Text]

MORE than 750 new Black Municipal Law Enforcement Officers graduated from the Lenz Military Base yesterday morning.

The Municipal Law Enforcement Officers will perform an auxilliary function to the South African Police (SAP) by protecting the lives of community councillors, municipal installations and Government property.

Yesterday's parade was the fourth battalion of men to graduate in a long-term project aimed specifically at the protection of infrastructure within the various Black communities.

Brigadier J C Coetzee, Divisional Commissioner of Police in Soweto, said after the ceremony that the idea originally arose out of discussions between the SAP, the Black municipalities and the various development boards.

"These men have come from all over South Africa. They are not SAP but rather municipal police; they are distinguishable by their green and white uniforms. They are more like a security team helping to protect vital installations within their own communities," he said.

The men's training, which lasts three months, includes law, civil defence and practical pistol shooting. The men will also be able to bear arms and have normal powers of arrest.

Civil dignatories present at the ceremony yesterday were the mayors of Daveyton and KwaTema, Mr Tom Boya and Mr San Ngema, and the president of the Urban Council Association of South Africa, Mr Steve Kgame, who inspected the troops.

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CSO: 3400/1064

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW STRATEGY CALLED FOR IN POLICE HANDLING OF RIOTING

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Oct 85 p 8

[Editorial: "A New Strategy Necessary"]

[Text] It is becoming increasingly obvious that the patterns according to which the Police must presently act in order to try to end the rioting in different parts of the country is being exploited by radicals who want to cause chaos, and who thus welcome Police involvement in incidents. The more drastic the incident, the more lethal the propaganda.

The result is that the rioting is dragging on, in part by feeding on police actions. In the process, the image of the Police is being cracked apart, innocent people are being victimized and millions of rands worth of damage is being done--money that especially in the current economic climate could have been used profitably for the necessary work to develop and uplift.

Has the time not arrived for a new strategy to be developed in the areas of unrest? Is there not a lesson to be learned from what has happened in the national and independent states? Why is there no persistent rioting there on a scale like that in the cities?

One reason could be that these states, unlike South Africa, use Black police to maintain law and order among Blacks. Radical elements seize upon the fact that it is White policemen who must act in Black communities. On the one hand, people are incited against the White policemen who come into the Non-White residential areas from the outside in order to take action against rioters, often with a hard hand. On the other hand, the radicals accuse the Non-White policemen of cooperating with the "oppressors" against their own people. In this way, suspicion is cast upon the entire Police Force.

In the process, law and order are undermined, because those people whom the public must be able to respect to protect them against rioters and criminal elements are depicted as the villians, in part by the numerous accusations made against them.

Self-determination for different communities already exists in various domains. Is the time not ripe for this to also apply to the preservation of

justice? Should the exploitation of the racial element not be removed from police action?

Will Non-White communities not begin to support the preventative and protective actions of the Police when this action is carried out only by their own people in their own areas? Hopefully, more community leaders will then come forward in order to cooperate for the benefit of their own communities.

12271
CSO: 3401/7

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE DETAIL CROWD CONTROL METHODS

MB071429 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Report on police training methods and new riot control equipment on the "Network" program; introduced by Kolie van Koller--with video inserts]

[Text] [Van Koller] The police have revealed details of new riot control equipment. This equipment is already being used in training programs and will soon be used in riot control. Jal van Neikerk on our political staff in Cape Town has the details.

[Begin video] [Van Niekerk] The training and regular retraining of South Africa's police is one aspect which receives the highest priority in the force. Maleoskop in the Eastern Transvaal is the base where the men are trained and honed to maintain law and order in the country. But, because the unrest situation in the country is continually changing, the question arises as to how the police are adapting to this.

[Colonel Johan Gijsbers, commander, Maleoskop] Riots and crowd control is a problem which is as old as the South African police. Over the years, after every riot situation, the police have examined the situation and adapted the training accordingly. In line with this, a small tactics committee was established which constantly considers incidents occuring all over the country, looks into the actions of the police, and evaluates whether the training needs satisfy the practical requirements. This is all done in cooperation with the training institution and, if necessary, our training program is then adapted to carry this out in practice.

[Van Niekerk] Discipline of actions under orders in the police force cannot be overemphasized. Because all police actions eventually land in court, every member of the force must have a wide knowledge of justice. In addition a policeman should be able to handle his weaponry effectively and with the necessary confidence, especially as the police in any modern state must maintain the principle of minimum violence. The training of the SAP never ends; therefore, reorientation courses are important.

[Gijsbers] At this stage we feel it is necessary to bring back members of the force who were trained before 1980 to Maleoskop to get acquainted with new techniques, new equipment and new legislation so that they are prepared at all

times. I could just mention that last year, 1985, we retrained 792 officers here. More than 3,000 students were trained here before going on general duties and about 2,200 members who had already been trained were retrained here last year.

[Van Niekerk] The SAP is undoubtedly the world leader in the development of equipment for mob and unrest control. The latest development in this field is a rubber bullet machine mounted on top of a casspir and effectively controlled from the crew cabin. The water basket so-called water bomb which is controlled from a helicopter is added to the already well-known water cannon, which with its tinted contents is mainly used for identifying persons later. Another new development is a trailer with barbed wire which enable the police to cordon off an area quickly and effectively. The barbed wire can be laid with a short time over a distance of up to 300 meters. The police have also created a video unit which monitors all actions by the police and crowds in unrest areas with a view to use later in courts and for record purposes. Although great emphasis is placed on training and control of mobs in unrest situations, counterinsurgency training is a cardinal importance.

[Gijsbers] There is a perception, perhaps, that counterinsurgency training is no longer necessary for the police because the police were withdrawn from our border recently, but counterinsurgency includes all forms of antiterrorist activities and we are experiencing terrorist activities internally, not just on our borders. There are enough examples of this recently where bombs exploded in Amanzimtoti and in Durban, the De Jonge incident in which he smuggled explosives into the country; and our successes as policemen show that this training is thorough and effective.

[Van Niekerk] Next to the successes achieved by the police in curbing terrorism and sabotage, the most concrete evidence of this is the tons of weapons and weaponry seized. Overall there was no increase in the number of weapons and arms found internally in 1985 but an increase in the number of certain items. For example last year 187 limpet mines were seized as against 40 in the previous year. Another example is the increase in demolition blasts--11 in 1984 as against 35 in 1985--but the quantity of weapons and equipment seized does not necessarily represent the nature and extent of the terror acts of the ANC in South Africa.

[Brigadier Joham van der Merwe, SAP Security Branch Chief] To clarify your statement I would like to mention that during 1984 we seized about 286 handgrenades. You will notice that that is much less, but against that we had five incidents in which handgrenades were used in 1984 and during 1985 we had 67 incidents, which shows a very sharp increase.

[Van Niekerk] It seems as if a change has occurred in the use of weapons?

[Van der Merwe] Definitely. We notice that the ANC terrorists, in recent times, have been using more weapons and weaponry which are suitable for assassinations. During 1984 we experienced 19 incidents in which limpet mines were used and during 1985 there were 37 incidents.

[Van Niekerk] What happens to these weapons?

[Van der Merwe] These weapons are kept as exhibits in relevant court cases.

[Van Niekerk] Are they still communist in nature?

[Van der Merwe] That is correct.

[Van Niekerk] If you compare these weapons with those seized a year or so ago, are there any indications that the ANC is becoming more sophisticated in its onslaught?

[Van der Merwe] No, not more sophisticated. They are using the same type of weapons that they have used year after year. What is really noticeable is that the attacks are becoming more cowardly in nature. We see that they use, as I have already said, those types of weapons suitable for assassinations where the unsuspected victim is attacked before he can defend himself.

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CSO: 3400/1063

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICEMAN COMMENTS ON DETAINEE INJURY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Feb 86 p 6

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH — A top-ranking Eastern Cape policeman has said many injuries of detainees could have been from sentences imposed by "township kangaroo courts".

Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Eastern Cape Brigadier E S Schnetler was replying in an affidavit before the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court yesterday to allegations by former district surgeon Dr Wendy Orr and others of brutal assault on detainees.

"I am not trying to say that all the injuries referred to by the applicants were the result of sentences imposed by the 'people's court,' but the possibility cannot be discounted. Injuries could also have been received during unrest and arrests," he said.

"The impression was given that the police were waging a war of unbridled force against residents of black and coloured townships in the East Cape.

"This is unjustified. The police try to carry out their duties, often under difficult circumstances. I do not suggest that single cases of transgression do not occur, but this is no reason for unfounded, generalised allegations to be made against the police.

"The applicants tried to give the impression the security forces, and particularly the police, acted as if the state of emergency allowed them to ignore the rights of others, and were protected by the emergency regulations."

There might have been instances when members of the force overstepped the mark but, when such cases were brought to the attention of those in command, investigations were undertaken and action was taken.

"Allegations of assaults have been made from time to time but, in most cases, they were unfounded."

He said the impression Dr Orr had tried to create — that the police had taken the law into their own hands — was untrue.

After describing the background to the state of emergency, Brigadier Schnetler said it was stressed that force should be used only in cases of emergencies, such as resisting arrest, where it was necessary to disperse trouble-makers and to protect lives and property. — Sapa.

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CSO: 3400/1055

SOUTH AFRICA

PRISON SERVICE TO MONITOR DETAINEES' GRIEVANCES

MB080845 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2056 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Pretoria, Feb SAPA--The SA Prisons Service tonight said it had been instructed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, to monitor the grievances expressed by a group of over 50 emergency detainees at the Diepkloof Prison in a memorandum sent to the minister last month.

The Prisons Service relied on "monitoring mechanisms" to determine if the conditions of prisoners deviated from "legally defined norms," a prisons spokesman said. "If there is any deviation from such norms the prisons authorities will adapt."

He added that many of the detainees' grievances had been the subject of previous court actions.

"The signatories and those who have assisted with the drafting of the document have obviously maximum publicity in mind whereas the prisons authorities have the task of providing accommodation and facilities according to legally defined norms."

On Wednesday the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC) released copies of the detainees' memorandum to the press saying that many of the detainees were under 18 years of age and many had spent six months in detention "without recourse to the law and without being given reasons for their imprisonment."

The memorandum detailed the detainees' grievances about food, exercise facilities, visits by relatives, access to reading material and other conditions at the Diepkloof Prison, near Johannesburg.

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CSO: 3400/1063

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI DISCUSSES PARTICIPATION, CITIZENSHIP

MB061850 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Interview with Inkatha President and KwaZulu Chief Minister Chief Magosuthu Buthelezi in Johannesburg by journalists Otto Krause and Pekwane Mashilwane on the "Network" program introduced by John Bishop--live]

[Text] [Bishop] The KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, is also the president of Inkatha whose membership of 1 million makes it one of the biggest black organizations in the country. Now on the one hand Chief Minister Buthelezi has been criticized by some black organizations for participating in the homelands structures, but on the other hand he is one of the most vocal critics of the same policy and a strong proponent of South Africa being an undivided country, one nation, an ideal which has now been declared government policy by the state President, Mr P.W. Botha. Well tonight Chief Minister Buthelezi was in the "Network" studio shortly before we went on the air. Chief Minister, welcome. Just a few hours ago you addressed a meeting and you had something to say about the National Statutory Council [NSC] which the state president announced last Friday. Could you briefly to start us off, tell us what you had to say.

[Buthelezi] I said that I welcomed what he had to say on Friday on this because before this the state president did try to set up, for instance, the cabinet committee and also he announced the NSC... [changes thought] the national forum last year when he opened parliament, but I say this: the council which he has announced this time I think that it is in a different category altogether from those because he stakes, in fact, his own political career as far as I am concerned, in the sense that he is not delegating to a minister, he is taking the responsibility himself to preside over it.

[Bishop] So you welcome that, do you?

[Buthelezi] So I welcome that because now it shows that he is prepared now to put his political neck on the block as far as this is concerned because he either falls by it or he becomes a statesman if he succeeds.

[Bishop] Otto Krause?

[Krause] Do you see yourself participating strongly within the council chief minister?

[Buthelezi] At the moment I have made no decision about participating but at the same time I think that I have made certain conditions. For example, since I am a constituency leader who is elected to positions I hold, I believe that this is wrong for me to say "yes" I am going to participate. How am I (?going) to feel positive about it? [sentence as heard] So my view is that I must consult my constituency. I would believe that the issue is of such importance that apart from consulting, for instance, the Central Committee of Inkatha or the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly I would have to consult even other black people because I believe the thing is so historic and so important that ordinary people, ordinary black people, must also say whether, in fact, they think we should participate. You know I often hold big rallies and I think that this is the kind of thing that should be debated.

[Krause] Do you see a whole round of confrontations throughout the country chief minister before? [as heard] When would you expect an answer on your part and on the part of other black leaders?

[Buthelezi] Well, the Assembly is meeting only next month. So it is quite soon. So even if it (?needs) time and I think this is one thing that I will put before the Assembly, but at the same time I think that the problem of course is [words indistinct] because I would like to come, for instance, to Soweto as I do normally in the past when there are issues that need decisions but at the same time I am concerned because in the state of emergency, this makes it difficult. [sentence as heard]

[Bishop] Pekwane?

[Mashilwane] All the reform initiatives that were announced by the state president last week are a direct challenge to the black leadership. Would you, perhaps, if invited on a permanent basis, be prepared to relinquish your position as a leader of a black national state and participate fully in this statutory council?

[Buthelezi] I really don't know whether your question is really quite legitimate because he has said himself he is consulting people in the republic by which he includes whites, coloreds, and Indians, and he has gone further to say that he would like to consult also so-called self-governing states and he has also said that other black leadership and other interest groups. So he has himself--I mean that is a hypothetical question by saying that I abandon my position. I mean I think that the state president regards me as a leader because of the constituency that has elected me. So I would think that my participation, in fact, will be based on the fact that I am recognized by him and elected by this constituency. Now, it is not a decision for me to abandon because I don't know whether that means that I must abandon my people and be a self-appointed leader.

[Krause] Minister, I don't think the one follows the other. After all P.W. Botha still has his task with the tricameral parliamentary setup and so the chief minister has with KwaZulu and, of course, everybody can operate in two spheres.

[Mashilwane] But what I wanted to know is will he be prepared, if required or if invited, to relinquish his position as a leader of a national state to participate in the activities of the ....

[All interrupting, Bishop] .. set up, would accept that?

[Buthelezi] No, because that is not how I would comprehend the thing to operate. You see these are hypothetical questions because Mr Botha has not said in his remarks that we would have to abandon that although is of course, if that was a legislative body I could do so, but at that moment as I have said very clearly there needs to be an agenda for this, because, we can't negotiate about what we know and we do not know what, with the state president. So what is important, I think, about participation is that we must know what the agenda will be.

[Bishop] Chief minister, I think you have made a precondition, if we read your recent statement correctly. You want it all to be open and on the table, don't you?

[Buthelezi] Correct.

[Bishop] So you, would you just pursue that a little bit.

[Krause] Is that not very difficult to run political business with having everything open to you, chief minister?

[Buthelezi] You see, the reason why I have retained, you know, the constituency that supports me is that I don't negotiate in the dark, behind their backs, so I think that it is on this basis that I have kept the confidence of my people--even if some people have tried to denigrate me for instance, by saying that because I am prepared to speak to the government I am therefore a government flunky or something of that kind--but I have retained, you know, the trust and support of my people precisely because there is nothing I do behind their backs.

[Krause] Chief minister, this is a great step as I see it, I see that the slate has been cleaned in South Africa. We start off with a clean slate. I think we have a new era and, if I may say as far as you are concerned, I think you have been proven right, that the path of negociation, which you have stuck to over the years, has finally come to fruition. How do you see this in broader terms, this great step that the state president has made?

[Buthelezi] So in broader terms, I think that I agree with the state president, of course, that one must not be prescriptive, and I am also very much aware that I can fall into the same trap too of being prescriptive. But at the same time, one thing that we should not miss is that, of course, in constitutional terms you cannot really reinvent the wheel. What I am trying to say is that there are classical principles of how constitutions are run in various countries, and I think that in South Africa it is true that, of course, we must have something that suits our special conditions. But at the same time we are not going to start something new, a framework that has never been seen anywhere else. So, I would say that when we get to the conference table--if we do--the main thing is to start now, what kind of system, what kind of formula, and so on, and so on.

[Krause] So you will first discuss the framework of a future constitution, or will you get down to business? The state president said, on the other hand, that the statutory council will have advisory powers also as far as legislation goes. Good, the state president has announced that apartheid is outdated, and we all know that a number of laws have to go and will be going. But do you see yourselves having on this council a real input as far as the improvement of the black lot in this country via the power to advise and legislation?

[Buthelezi] Yes, but you see, of course, in the past, you know, we must be very careful that in the past, as I stated at the opening of this discussion, there have been some organizations or rather statutory bodies that have been set up by the government--not necessarily this government, even the Smuts government, the NRC [Native Representative Council] and so on. One must be very careful that we do not find ourselves in a talk-shop, so that personally, to be quite frank, I would be very happy--you know, the state president could not have spelled out in detail in the speech last week exactly how this thing is going to operate. So, one is waiting. You see, one must think very carefully. But I would say, for instance, if the idiom is not the idiom of the tricameral parliament, with own affairs and general affairs, and if it is understood that the tricameral parliament, which in fact I have rejected in part and in whole ever since it was conceived--I think that it would be a very good idea if there is an understanding that while I do not expect him to dismantle the tricameral parliament during this session that on the cards we accept all of us, before one participates in the statutory council, that in fact it is going to die, that it is going...

[Bishop, interrupting] The tricameral parliament?

[Buthelezi] The tricameral--it will go altogether. Because, you see, this is it, one is walking a tightrope here, because you do not wait to participate and in the process find that you are legitimizing the existence of the tricameral parliament.

[Krause] But at the same time--sorry. [sentence as heard]

[Mashilwane] Now, Mr Chief Minister, one of the things that you have been advocating is the declaration of intent on the part of the government. Has perhaps the speech of the state president on the opening of the parliament satisfied some of your expectations?

[Buthelezi] Well he has tried to say so or do so without saying so, and I suppose this is a political thing on his part because he in May invited me to his office. You know, we have never had an official meeting in 4 years except that meeting where he told me that he has no intention of declaring a statement of intent. I suppose when I insist even now that there should be an agenda, in fact, it only comes out to the same thing...

[Bishop, interrupting] This is a (?firm statement)?

[Buthelezi] It is (?a firm statement?

[Bishop] You have a precondition which you have admitted quite openly in that everything must be open.

[Buthelezi] Absolutely.

[Bishop] Have you other preconditions centering on the people you would sit with?

[Buthelezi] Yes.

[Bishop] I mean would you sit with the ANC, will you sit with the UDF?

[Buthelezi] In fact I have always said that you can never find a solution to this country if all the parties are not participating.

[Bishop] So you would expect everybody to...

[Buthelezi, interrupting] Yes, yes Mr Bishop. That is why, for instance, I, in the case of the Buthelezi Commission, I had a seat for the ANC under the commission. I had a seat for the NP in the commission and you may recall this is the reason why the state president as leader of the NP, the ruling party, refused to nominate someone on my commission because he felt he wouldn't allow any nominee of his to sit with the ANC because he regards them as terrorists. But I mean on principle I have always said so. When I talk about the national convention, for instance, when I talk of my involvement in the National Convention Alliance, for instance, I have always said that all parties must participate.

[Krause] On the other hand, chief minister surely then the ANC would have to do something itself to make itself acceptable because here we are talking about democratic processes, and the ANC is committed to violence and I don't see how this kind of chalk and that kind of cheese could mix?

[Buthelezi] Yes, but I do believe that they should be pursuaded, myself, because negotiation involves pursuasion, and so I think that...

[Krause, interrupting] And if they can't be pursuaded, chief minister, then surely those people like you and the state president who believe in proceeding in a nonviolent way should proceed.

[Buthelezi] You see there is danger there because I am always very conscious of the fact I should not give people an excuse, a pretext, for instance, for saying that because they didn't have an input into the thing therefore they disregard it, they don't regard as representative of their own contribution to the solution. So I would, for instance, welcome, myself, if, for instance, Dr Nelson Mandela, for instance, and Mr Sisulu, Mr Kathrada, Mr (Matsoledi), and also (Zek Mutuping) of PAC and others detained, if they were out, if there were a kind of amnesty, and they were out, and they were placed in a position where they chose to do so, they could participate. If they were out, you know in other words at large, and decide not to participate, that will be their own responsibility, but they should be the same position as myself to make that choice.

[Mashilwane] But Mr Chief Minister, we have got a problem in South Africa where the government says the ANC must denounce violence. The ANC on its part says the government must scrape apartheid. So we are really in a sort of a stalemate situation. How can the negotiating process go on in such a situation?

[Buthelezi] Well, this is what I just said that as far as I am concerned, there needs to be pursuasion, but I see Mr Mandela's name was also mentioned in a different context as far as that speech is concerned and I have been negotiating not only with the present head of state but also with Mr Vorster, very vigorously behind the scenes, about Mr Mandela's release and also the late Mr Robert Sobukwe. In fact it was our efforts, through our efforts, that he was released, too.

[Bishop] So how do you see the situation?

[Buthelezi, interrupting] So I mean if the ANC regards--I mean most of the ANC; of course, the question of who is the leader of the ANC is another enigma, because Mr Tambo also says he is the elected leader and also Mr Mandela is also described as the leader of the ANC now. [sentence as heard] But I would say, for instance, if he is here in South Africa, is released, and taking a position where he can exercise his choice, whether he participates in negotiations or not, I would be quite satisfied myself.

[Mashilwane] In other words, chief, would you like to say you expect a sort of conflict of ideology once Mandela is released, I mean the conflict of ideology between Mandela and Oliver Tambo?

[Buthelezi] No. As far as I am concerned, as far as I know both of them well for many years, for almost 40 years, I would say that they are on the same wave-length. I don't know if there is any ideology conflict between them. As far as I know, Mr Mandela is a black nationalist just as Mr Tambo is, as far as I know. I mean neither of them from my knowledge is a Marxist or anything like that, as far as I know them.

[Krause] But on the other hand, chief minister, if the ANC doesn't foreswear violence and continues its present violent course, surely those people in South Africa who believe in peaceful solutions should get together and stand against other people, whoever they might be, who are looking to a violent solution. Surely the state president has said we are going for power-sharing and the alternative is a violent takeover of power by other people and one ... [changes of thought] after all, I think one can't participate with people who are in any discussions of this nature, especially constitutional, if they are bent on overthrowing order and stability in the country.

[Bishop] So Otto, what is the question?

[Krause] Does the chief minister see any opportunity of carrying on in a body like that with the ANC if the ANC does not foreswear violence?

[Buthelezi] Well, my reply to that is that of course the ideal situation is if violence was foresworn, but I don't think as a black leader I could say--

even if I disagree with my brother as far as their use of violence is concerned--that I should also reiterate what the state president says that they must abandon violence before any talks, because as I recall, it was Mr Vorster, in fact, as prime minister of South Africa who was responsible for the release of Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo and others and in other words he is the one who initiated the discussions which ended up in the Lancaster discussions. So there is a precedent in southern Africa where although they hadn't foresworn violence, in fact the discussions led to the abandonment of violence and to a solution.

[Bishop] Chief minister, this is where I think the whites come in and if they could they would say to you: now here we go again, look at the rest, or most of, independent Africa: violence, every society since colonial times over these last 20 or 30 years have had, almost every society has had some form of violence in it. So the question is, what do you offer the whites of this country as a future?

[Buthelezi] Well, I think that--you know, I am encouraged. I have always stuck to the hope that we can resolve problems in this country peacefully because, you know, there is a very unique society as far as the whole of the continent of Africa is concerned because here we don't have settlers here. We have, for instance, Otto's people who have been here for centuries, we have also been here for centuries and therefore we have a white indigenous population. We share the same right to this country. You people are not expatriates and through, you know, the economy of the country, we, together with the white initiative, their technology, and white technology, and with our labor, we have created this wonder of Africa, this wonderful economy of South Africa, and I believe therefore in the economy, the interdependence between white and black has gone so far today that whites need blacks. They can't do without them, and blacks also need whites. So I believe that this interdependence, the vested interests of both, are of such a nature that I have every reason to believe that--you know, I don't need my head when I say that I am still positive that, not out of love of each other but purely out of their common vested interests that, in fact, it is still possible for black and white in this country to realize that it would be foolish of them to create this wonder and then destroy it. [sentence as heard]

[Krause] Chief minister, you would then also agree that the commitment of the whites should be obtained or retained,--the commitment to South Africa, surely this is very, very important, and I think it is in same line of that commitment (?when) the state president said that neither side should dominate the other. Do you go along with that thesis?

[Buthelezi] Yes, I do agree that there shouldn't be any domination because domination is unacceptable with white or black, so I do believe, of course, myself, that, as I said today at the conference, that when you have a bill of rights and you also guarantee the civil liberties of individuals, in the process you guarantee the civil liberties of groups as well. But I know this is something that can be discussed at the conference table.

[Krause] But I think it very vital if South Africa is to progress, because that commitment is what makes South Africa so different.

[Buthelezi] Yes, I quite agree.

[Krause] That you don't have colonial settlers.

[Buthelezi] No, no.

[Krause] You have committed whites ...

[Buthelezi, interrupting] Absolutely, it is their country.

[Krause, interrupting] For that matter, nationalistic whites.

[Buthelezi, interrupting] It is their country. They have contributed to what it is today. I mean there is no question, I think most credible blacks of organizations in this country, I think even the ANC when I was a member of it, and even the external mission of the ANC lead by Mr Tambo today, just as Inkatha does and I think the UDF, do accept that whites are not expatriates. There is no debate anymore.

[Bishop] Pekwane?

[Mashilwane] Now the question of citizenship: is that how you would have expected to be, I mean, according to me, the state president failed to address the whole issue of universal franchise. How can people get citizenship rights when they are still deprived of universal franchise rights?

[Buthelezi] Well, at one of the congresses where he was speaking, he did speak about universal franchise, which really amazed me too at that time, but then I then got into problems when he went on to say that the universal franchise will be exercised within structures defined by South Africa. Because then I had (?shades) of the tricameral parliament where they say it is the sharing of power in three separate chambers--there is own affairs, there is general affiars, I don't accept that. Now I wouldn't have expected the state president to spell it out completely but quite clearly before one participates, if one is to participate in it at all, those are some of the issues that must be ....

[Bishop, interrupting] Just a few seconds there, chief minister, I am afraid just a few seconds. So the one-man, one-vote, which you have stressed all along, could that be inside something like an American style constitution?

[Buthelezi] Yes it can be, because I think it is a fallacy to say that one-man, one-vote can be exercised only within a ....

[Bishop, interrupting] But there are many ways ....

[Buthelezi, interrupting] ... a unitary State. It isn't true, because no two federations, for instance, are the same. You can have one-man, one-vote but

within a different structure, within a federal state, for instance; it is not the same one-man, one-vote as you exercise in Britain, for instance. So I do believe, therefore, one can exercise one-man, one-vote within a federal framework, for instance, because even in the American system itself, if you were to scrutinize it, you would see that it is quite complex; if you apply this issue of one-man, one-vote you would find that, in fact, it doesn't operate in the same way as it does in a unitary state.

[Bishop] Chief minister, thank you very much. Thank you gentlemen.

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SOUTH AFRICA

AZASM ISSUES STATEMENT ON MEDUNSA DECISION

MB101257 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1248 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 10, SAPA--The President of the Azanian Student Movement (AZASM), Mr Arthur Rantloane, said in a statement in Johannesburg today that it had been noted that the administration of the Medical University of South Africa (MEDUNSA) "has finally seen reason and agreed to the students demand for scrapping the exclusion rule."

He said the rule "basically seeks to undermine the production of health professionals in the black community."

Of another demand of the students, the expelling of white undergraduate students from MEDUNSA, Mr Rantloane said:

"... Whereas AZASM fully subscribes to the view (that) universities should be open to all without regard to race, color or creed, the black students of our country need to be protected for as long as we have an education system that is ethnically orientated and racially stratified."

The attitude was brought about "simply by the fact of a system that offers many options of choice of university to members of the minority class whilst limiting the black student to only a handful of largely second grade universities."

Mr Rantloane said it has been noted with regret that some newspapers and some individuals view the action by MEDUNSA as "apartheid in reverse."

"It should, be appreciated that black students have seen through Botha's reform processes which are aimed at quelling the anger of the oppressed and exploited and the soliciting of international support without dismantling a system that renders them slaves in the land of their birth," Mr Rantloane said.

"We believe that there can never be equal education in an unequal society."

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BRIEFS

FAMILIES MOVED TO CISKEI--Pretoria is moving about 50 families from the black spot at (Ngwali) in the Eastern Cape, into Ciskei. Frans Kruger reports. [Kruger] Residents say the government trucks arrived early this morning, and began moving the small minority of people in (Ngwali) who support removal to Ciskei. This follows a demonstration outside the South African Embassy in Ciskei in which this group demanded to be moved into the homeland. They claim to have been threatened by the majority, who (?oppose) removal. A Ciskei government spokesman said today's removals followed lengthy talks between South Africa, Ciskei, and the group. He said they were being moved to [word indistinct] the site originally set aside for settlement by the residents of (Ngwali). South Africa is to provide the group with tents and food for the initial period. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1700 GMT 10 Feb 86 MB] /12712

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SOUTH AFRICA

ORGANIZATION FORMED TO BOOST NATION'S IMAGE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Feb 86 p 7

[Article by Sue Dobson: "Body Formed to Boost South Africa's Image, Counter Negative 'Info Onslaught'"]

[Text]

An organisation aimed at improving South Africa's image at home and abroad was launched in Johannesburg yesterday.

The International Interaction Foundation (IIF) hopes to enhance South Africa's image to benefit business and sport by counteracting the "onslaught and disinformation campaign levelled against the country".

According to the executive director of the organisation, Dr Ludi Koekemoer, the body is non-political and non-profit-making and is funded by business and sport.

"We believe the time has come for business and sport to join forces and fight back. We must market South Africa to South Africans and the outside world," he said.

Members believe the foundation will offer South African business and sport an open forum where people can act as mouthpieces to improve local and international opinion on South Africa.

At a Press conference yesterday, Dr Koekemoer said South Africa had not been successful in communicating the "true facts" about political developments to the outside world.

Positive developments in the country were often ignored or sneered at by the local and international media, while negative aspects were often considered newsworthy, he said.

Chairman of the foundation is banker and Ellis Park Stadium chairman Mr Johan Claasen.

The foundation will be governed by a president, a board of trustees and a council consisting of representatives of business, sport and media committees.

The IIF's statement of intent reads that the body will:

- **Liaise with South African and international business and sport in an organised way through selected, independent strategic committees.**
- **Act as a united mouthpiece for South African business and sport through research, regular meetings of the strategic committees and communication with business, sport, the media and the Government.**

COURSES OF ACTION

- **Inform South African and international business, sport and media about the "true" state of affairs regarding economic, sporting and political issues through members of the IIF, the South African and international media, conferences, visits, documents, videos and other means.**
- **Involve business, sport and the media by planning courses of action with the co-operation of the strategic committees.**

Dr Koekemoer said the organisation had held talks with black community leaders, but declined to mention names, saying that those who had been consulted preferred to give the organisation a chance to prove itself before revealing themselves.

No talks had been held with organisations such as the UDF and the ANC.

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SOUTH AFRICA

INTRODUCTION OF BILL OF RIGHTS DISCUSSED

MB080516 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Discussion with Professor B. Ranchod of the University of Durban-Westville and Professor S. Strauss of University of South Africa, UNISA, moderated by Christopher Dingle, on the "Network" program presented by Michelle Alexander--live]

[Text] [Alexander] The state President, Mr P.W. Botha, sailed close to the terminology of a bill of human rights in his opening speech to parliament, when he mentioned human dignity, life, liberty, and property as basic values that had to be protected by the sovereignty of the law in this country. Christopher Dingle discussed the application and possible advantages of a bill of rights in South Africa with Professor B. Ranchod of the University of Durban-Westville and Professor S. Strauss of UNISA.

[Dingle] We believe in the sovereignty of law and equality before the law. We believe that human dignity, life, liberty, and property of all must be protected, regardless of color, race, creed, or religion--that is an extract from the state president's recent speech, a very important speech. But can all of these be accommodated within our present judicial system? Professor Ranchod?

[Ranchod] Well, I have no difficulty with that, because all the principles are well established in our South African common law, which has its roots in the Roman-Dutch law and the English common law.

[Dingle] Now, that is normally known as the unwritten law, but we also have a thing called statutory law. Professor Strauss? Can it be accommodated?

[Strauss] Not within the present system of statutory law, for the simple reason that we have 'x' number of statutes that encroach upon, for instance, the principle of equality, of liberty before the law.

[Dingle] Would you agree with that, Professor Ranchod?

[Ranchod] Yes, I certainly do. The principle of equality of law is in fact one which is given lip service. Lip service is in fact paid to this principle, but where a judge is confronted with a statute which is discriminatory in character, he has to apply that statute.

[Dingle] In other words, he is not able to overrule parliament? Parliament is sovereign?

[Ranchod] Yes. In our constitutional system it is not possible for the courts to do so.

[Dingle] Now, as I understand the words used by the state president, this amounts almost to a promise of a bill of rights, does it not?

[Strauss] Yes, it certainly sounds like the contents of a bill of rights. And I think that you will not find a lawyer, a judge, a jurist in South Africa disagreeing with those words, with the ideals embodied in the state president's speech.

[Dingle] Could you explain what a bill of rights actually encompasses, Professor Ranchod?

[Ranchod] Well, it is really a document, normally, which is entrenched in the constitution of a country, in terms of which the fundamental liberties of the citizen are protected against abuse of power by the government or by the executive, and many modern constitutions contain bills of rights.

[Dingle] Now, how can one guarantee those rights? I mean, what sort of watchdog organization do you have to protect those rights?

[Ranchod] In some countries, like in West Germany, one has a constitutional court. In the United States, the American Supreme Court plays a very important role in ensuring that the fundamental rights of the subjects are protected. But it also has a very important educative function, not only to the legislature, but also to the general public, and to authorities who have to exercise power.

[Dingle] Do I understand from that that if a bill of rights is incorporated into a constitution, then the courts are the watchdogs and, therefore, the courts also have testing powers of any other laws which are passed?

[Strauss] Oh, yes. I think that that is vitally important, that the right of testing means that a law, a statute of parliament, can be tested against the principles embodied in the bill of rights.

[Dingle] So that ...

[Strauss, interrupting] That does not exist in South Africa today, as in England, for instance. England does not have a bill of rights.

[Dingle] So the supreme court then, theoretically, with a bill of rights incorporated into the constitution, would be able to say: Well, this law which had been written is unconstitutional, and throw it out?

[Ranchod] Yes, if it is in conflict with the bill of rights. And it is quite interesting that Bophuthatswana, for instance, has a bill of rights, and

it seems to have had a very positive effect already in that territory. And there are South African supreme court judges who have come out openly in support for a bill of rights, who have at the present time to apply laws which run contrary to our common law traditions and which in fact run contrary to fundamental human rights, as they are established in international law.

[Dingle] One must not also overlook that naturally South Africa has a severe security problem on the go at the moment. Can a bill of rights actually be effective where security laws possibly must be imposed?

[Strauss] I do not think that we can introduce a bill of rights overnight into our society. I think it would be disruptive. I think it is an ideal. My feeling is that the ground should be prepared, as it were. Supposing that we were to introduce a bill of rights overnight, the Internal Security Act would largely be declared null and void by a court of law, which may seriously embarrass the government in a situation such as we have at present. By that I am not saying that we should not strive actively, and strive mightily, towards the introduction ultimately of a bill of rights.

[Dingle] Professor Ranchod, in the latest legal magazine DE REBUS you report back on a conference which you attended, in which you found that there was some feeling that the blacks were totally out of sympathy with the South African judicial system. Is that correct?

[Ranchod], Well, with the South African legal system, their experience of the legal order is primarily that of the criminal law of the police. They see the negative side of the law, and do not fully experience the protective role which the law has and, after all, a society ordered under law is a much better society than one which is not. That is the reason why law established itself in societies around the world. But we live in times when people are in fact showing growing disrespect for the law, because it does not coincide with their moral norms, and they see it as violating some of their basic Christian beliefs.

[Dingle] You said in that article it is vitally necessary to restore black confidence. Would something like this proposed bill of rights do that?

[Ranchod] Certainly. I think that if one had to dismantle those laws which are in conflict or which violate human dignity, then I think one would go a long way towards reconciliation in South Africa. And although the law cannot solve all this country's problems--certainly in England, having race relations acts or other countries having bills of rights, even the United States has not solved all the racial problems which confront those societies--nonetheless, I think in the South African situation, it would be a major step forward if fundamental rights received official protection under our law.

[Dingle] Now, we are at the moment talking theoretically. It is hypothesis, we are guessing. But take a look at the cost of law to the man in the street. Now, even if you have got the bill of rights, and he can approach a court to retain the guarantee of those rights, where does he find the money? How does he actually get access to the law?

[Strauss] This is a very tender point, if I may put it like that. We are far from an ideal system in that respect. To a certain extent, relatively

speaking, our courts are inaccessible because of the cost factor. One would, ideally, envisage a good system of legal aid, to enable indigent plaintiffs, people who cannot afford it, to put their cases before a court, to do that. You would find this in most democratic societies today. Of course, we have a legal aid system in this country. It is doing a splendid job, but it is still not capable of handling all the possible cases.

[Dingle] We are not unique in the fact that law has sort of got out of the reach of the middle class, especially the blacks, are we? I think you have an example from India.

[Ranchod] Yes, I think the present chief of justice of India has stated that for the majority of the people, many of the rights which are entrenched in the Indian Constitution are really paper rights. But nonetheless, he, as chief justice, has taken the initiative to ensure that the poor have access to the courts, and he has made a number of innovative suggestions in this regard.

[Dingle] Which would you say is the most important there?

[Ranchod] Well, I think the right of any member of society to petition the court and for the court, the supreme court, then to appoint lawyers to argue a particular case. This is one of the ideas that has been suggested. The other point which I would like to mention is that the use of negotiation procedures rather than two lawyers standing up in court and arguing with each other, would appear to be more cost effective and would provide relief much more quickly than our present system does.

[Dingle] So rather go to the department or the statutory body which is concerned--let us say a Department of Labor--and sort it out there, rather than go to court?

[Ranchod] Yes, but ideally, one should have lawyers to do this, but it also involves the training of lawyers to adopt the attitude that rather than take fine points, rather try and resolve disputes between two individuals.

[Dingle] Now, that seems to me to be an important point, because in America one sees the universities actively encouraging civil rights interests in lawyers, to the degree that they will go out and do it for nothing. Are we doing that at our universities?

[Strauss] Oh, yes. I think that just about all universities in this country--the law faculties--now have legal aid centers, or legal aid bureaus, or legal resource centers. And to take Witwatersrald University, for an example, it has brought before the courts--its legal resources center--a number of vital cases, cases vital to the enforcement, upholding, of human rights.

[Dingle] That is all very well, but once the person leaves university, he is suddenly caught up in, let us call it business. If he is an attorney, he is actually in big business, is he not?

[Ranchod] Yes, well, I think also that the tragedy is that in South Africa the rural areas are very poorly served. Most lawyers tend to gravitate

towards the urban areas, because that is where big business is located, and that is where money is easily available. So, whilst the legal resources center has done a great deal of work, useful work, I think that I would like to see several rural legal resource centers established, but I would like to underline the need for political reform, because ultimately it is... [changes thought] there is only so much which the court can do in... [changes thought] they cannot make an unfair law fair. What they can do is to promote social justice and provide relief. So we do require political reform in addition to law reform.

[Dingle] Well, gentlemen, I am going to be most unfair and ask you which came first, the hen or the egg? Which is first, law or reform?

[Strauss] Well, that of course is the $64,000 question. I think they really go hand in hand. But I would feel that if we talk about the notion of a bill of rights, then we should first advance our society, we should reform our society, so as to create the right atmosphere for this tender plant to grow.

[Dingle] Are you suggesting that negotiation within the political system must preceed a change as drastic as a bill of rights?

[Strauss] Yes, I think that in our particular society, that is my personal view.

[Dingle] Professor Ranchod?

[Ranchod] Well, I would like the two to go in tandem. Obviously, I think as an idealist I would like to see the government commit itself to the statutory protection of fundamental rights and to embark on a program which will lead to the dismantling of all laws which conflict with those very valuable rights which we inherited from our forebears.

[Dingle] And finally, gentlemen, very shortly, what about the education of the public? Does that not preceed everything?

[Strauss] Well, this is another point that I wanted to bring up. I am glad you are bringing it up. Certainly, a bill of rights is very much dependent on the culture in which it exists, and that can only really be successful if it is supported by not only the government, but by the public at large, and I think that there is a good deal of education to be done, prior to the actual introduction of a bill of rights.

[Dingle] Professor Ranchod, again, very shortly, do you see that this is the right climate at the moment for that education to proceed?

[Ranchod] Well, I think that in a crisis situation, one can embark on major reforms, and I do believe that if we look around at the confidence which all the race groups in our country have in the courts--black trade unions, Indians have for a long time used the courts to seek justice, the white group, of

course--I have no doubt at all that the value system in South Africa is common among all the groups, and there is still a great deal of confidence left in the courts, and that this should be taken advantage of before it is totally eroded.

[Dingle] Thank you, gentlemen.

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SOUTH AFRICA

WEEKLY MAIL CARRIES 'APARTHEID BAROMETER'

MB090511 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 7-13 Feb 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Excerpts] 1985 DETENTIONS (Detainees Parents Support Committee [DPSC] figures)

Total number of detentions Jan 1-Dec 27, 1985: 10,998

State of emergency detentions 1985: 7,361

Security detentions 1985: 3,637

(1,684 of these detentions occurred under South African security legislation, of which 1,168 involved the use of Section 50 of the Internal Security Act, 1,848 occurred under Transkei security legislation, 99 under Ciskei security legislation and six under Bophuthatswana security legislation).

The DPSC estimates that more than 25,000 people were arrested for alleged political offences last year, bringing the total number of arrests and detentions to more than 36,000.

STATE OF EMERGENCY DETENTIONS (July 22, 1985-Jan 20, 1986)

Number of people detained so far:	7,618
Number released:	7,283
Number still held on Jan 30:	335
Number still held on Jan 23:	37
Number detained Jan 1-30:	257

UNREST DEATHS (South African Institute of Race Relations [SAIRR] figures)

Feb, 1984-Jan 31, 1986:	1,225
Sep, 1984-Jan 31, 1986:	1,197

Jan 1, 1985-Jan 31, 1986:	1,048
Jul 21, 1985-Jan 31, 1986:	714
Nov 2, 1985-Jan 31, 1986:	369
Jan 1-Jan 31, 1986:	169
Daily death rate:	
Over last two years:	1.68
Since State of Emergency (Jul 21):	3.69
Since press clampdown (Nov 2):	4.10
In first month of 1986:	5.47

The death rate for January this year was higher than for any other since the unrest began. 67 of these deaths occurred in Natal "faction fights," a category previously not recorded in SAIRR statistics. If this were included it would leave a figure of 102 deaths, surpassed only by August 1985.

INSOLVENCIES AND LIQUIDATIONS (Dept of Statistics figures)

Insolvencies:	
1980:	1,003 (83.6 a month)
1981:	831 (69.2 a month)
1982:	998 (81.5 a month)
1983:	1,201 (100 a month)
1984:	1,637 (136 a month)
1985 (Jan-Nov):	3,007 (274 a month)
Liquidations:	
1980:	1,441 (120 a month)
1981:	1,837 (153 a month)
1982:	1,957 (163 a month)
1983:	2,275 (189 a month)
1984:	2,675 (223 a month)
1985 (Jan-Nov):	2,673 (243 a month)

In the three months to the end of November last year, compared with the three months in the same period in 1984, the number of insolvencies increased from 566 to 979--an increase of 73 percent.

EMIGRATION/IMMIGRATION (Dept of Statistics)

Emigration:

Jan-Oct, 1985:	9,280 (930 a month)
Jan-Oct, 1984:	6,808 (681 a month)

1,301 of the 1985 emigrants were professional or technical workers compared with 934 the previous year

Immigration:

Jan-Oct, 1985:	15,414 (1,541 a month)
Jan-Oct, 1984:	24,844 (2,484 a month)

Net gain--immigrants over emigrants: 1985: 6,134 1984: 18,036

FOREIGN VISITORS TO SA (Dept of Statistics)

Oct, 1985:	59,671
Oct, 1984:	68,684

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (SA Dept of Manpower figures)

Number of workers involved in strikes

1985:	239,186
1984:	182,000

DEFENCE SPENDING

In addition to the approximately R3.8-billion allocated to the Defence Budget last year, the following amounts were allocated to the SADF:

Defence buildings and property (Department of Public Works vote:

R133.25-million

South West Africa Territorial Force: R142-million (Finance Vote)

The exact amount of money in the Special Defence Account is unclear.

During the 1984 Defence Budget debate the Auditor General said it was over-drawn by $105.5-million.

Undisclosed amounts of foreign exchange from overseas sales of SA arms are channelled into defence spending.

According to United Nations reports total defence spending in South Africa exceeded R5-billion last year.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS (Jan 24-31): "Teachers and Classes, a Marxist Analysis" (Kevin Harris); "For My People: Black Theology and the Black Church" (James H. Cone).

UNBANNED: "Marx's Theory of Alienation" (Istvan Meszaros); "To be Born a Nation" (SWAPO) was unbanned for publication.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

ENROLLMENT RISES AT TECHNIKON--There has been a marked increase in student enrollment at Technikon Witwatersrand this year. During the first five days of registration, 476 more students enrolled compared with the corresponding time last year -- an increase of about 10 percent. This figure does not include late registrations or students studying optometry and pharmacy. The Technikon's School for Secretarial Training has about 50 percent more students than last year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Feb 86 p 13] /12851

CSO: 3400/1055

SOUTH AFRICA

KRUGERRAND SEEN AS ALTERNATIVE FORM OF INVESTMENT

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business Times) in English 26 Jan 86 pp 5, 8

[Article by Ciaran Ryan: "Krugers Bring Home the Bacon"]

[Text] **THE flurry of activity in the gold market sent the Krugerrand price above R850 an ounce this month.**

It is interesting to look at Krugerrands as an alternative form of investment. Last year the price of Krugerrands moved up 44%, virtually the same as the Johannesburg Stock Exchange Actuaries overall index.

The price of a one-ounce KR rose from R807 in January to R873 in December 1985.

The JSE overall index moved from 975 in January last year to 1 300 in December and is now a little below 1 400.

The JSE's overall performance last year was dominated by the mining and mining financial sectors, so it is not surprising that KRs should offer a similar return to investors.

KRs are frequently overlooked — in spite of the fact that they have consistently beaten inflation and most other forms of investment.

Last year investors in coins would have been happy with their return of 44% when inflation was 17%.

KRs outperformed most other investments. Interest rates on fixed deposits slipped from 23% to about 13% in the past six months. As a result there has been a rush out of fixed deposits into shares and unit trusts.

Liquidity

Unit trusts performed well — UAL Mining and Trustgro had all-in returns of more than 35% last year and most of the other trusts had yields of above 20%, largely on the back of the mining sector.

A major advantage of KRs is liquidity — coins are readily traded.

Tim Watson, manager of the Hard Asset Exchange, says interest in the coins increases when the gold price is high.

Mr Watson says: "Krugerrands prices follow the gold price. Last year one-ounce coins went above R900, but the recent strengthening in the rand has depressed the price.

"So not only does the gold price influence the Krugerrand price, but the rand-dollar exchange rate has a strong bearing on it."

To calculate the price of a KR one has to convert the gold price in US dollars to rands. The weakening of the dollar resulted in a strengthening of the rand, together with a lower rand price for gold.

People turn to gold in times of political or economic uncertainty. It represents a solid asset and a hedge against inflation.

Ten days ago the price of gold shot briefly above US$370 and an ounce of gold was being sold on the futures market for US$390. Interest in KRs was intense as investors saw a golden — excuse the pun — opportunity for speculation.

Demise

Proof KRs are bad news because the demise of the SA Gold Coin Exchange (SAGCE) in 1985 brought the entire market down with it.

Top-grade proof coins are trading at a premium of about 10% to ordinary coins compared to a premium of 100% when SAGCE dominated the market. Low-grade proof coins are trading for virtually the same as ordinary coins.

Ex-chairman of SAGCE, Eli Levine, has made an offer of compromise to creditors that will enable him to restart the business and resuscitate the proof market.

Holders of proof coins, of whom there are 200 000, are waiting for Mr Levine's return before disposing of their coins. But given SAGCE's shaky past, investors are unlikely to take this market too seriously.

There are 51-million ordinary Krugerrands in circulation, and fewer than 2-million in SA. Provided the gold price remains above US$350, the marketability of the coins in SA and abroad will improve.

Don Mackay-Coghill, chief executive of Intergold, marketing arm of the Chamber of Mines, says the KR market is likely to pick up this year following the rise in the gold price.

He says: "As the gold price moves up it becomes more attractive for the small investor to move into gold.

"There is a belief that interest rates in the United States will drop, resulting in a weakening in the dollar and a rush into gold. But it is too early to say whether this will be sustained."

KRs have been squeezed out of world markets by a ban on new imports of the coin in the United States and Japan. The 49-nation Commonwealth and other Western nations have agreed to restrict imports of KRs as a form of limited sanctions against SA in protest against apartheid.

The United States will launch its own gold coin, the Eagle, in October this year.

The recent surge in the gold price was due in part, it is thought, to demand from Japan for an estimated 200 tons of gold to mint its own coin.

In November last year Intergold stopped the minting of KRs because of the drop in demand. Mr Mackay-Coghill says there is nothing unusual in suspending production as it has been done many times in the past.

Last year sales of KRs were worth $857-million. The ban on the import of new coins in the US and Japan does not imply these sales will be lost to SA as gold can still be exported in the form of bullion. The KR accounted for 2,6-million ounces of total world coin sales of 4,2-million ounces in 1984.

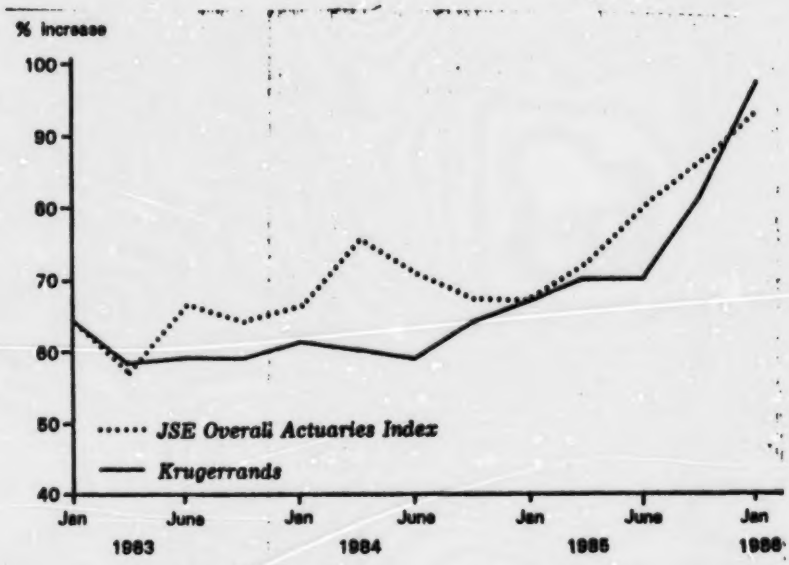
Symbolic

A recent report in Businessman's Law, written by Iraj Abedian and Brian Kahn, lecturers at the University of Cape Town, says the ban on KR imports is a symbolic gesture that will have no major impact on gold output in SA.

The report says the ban will merely redistribute the modest profits made on KR sales from SA to other coin producers. Gold sold in the form of coins as opposed to bullion attracts an average 3% premium over the gold price. The value added to the gold as a result of the coin premium amounted to $19-million in 1984, representing only 2% of SA's total gold production.

Until 1975, US investors were not allowed to hold gold coins. The lifting of the ban gave a huge impetus to the KR market, increasing sales from 400 000 in 1971 to 4,7-million in 1975. KRs were launched to make a market for small investors and so stimulate the sale of gold.

KR sales in the UK have slumped because of a 15% tax on the coins as well as customer resistance because of negative publicity about SA.



Overall JSE Actuaries Index and Krugerrand prices expressed as percentages

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SOUTH AFRICA

EXPORT, PRICE FEARS STRAIN COAL SHARES

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business Times) in English 26 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Brendan Ryan]

[Text] **MARKET sentiment is turning against coal shares.**

However, there could be sound reasons for taking a contrary view on the coal sector's prospects and either keeping the shares or using weakness as an opportunity to get in.

The factors against coal shares include the softening of export markets which have been made worse for SA by the threat of boycotts.

International steam coal prices have fallen to $30 a ton for certain grades from about $32 last year.

Firmer rand

The adverse price movement has been made worse for the SA producers by the rand's strengthening of 16% to 44 US cents.

A ton of export steam coal was worth about R84 last year at $32 a ton and 38 US cents to the rand, but is now worth about R68 at $30 and 44 US cents.

Political troubles have encouraged consumers to try to depress SA coal prices because of the potential risks they see in dealing with producers here.

The risks include disruption of SA mining and the threat of union or government action in consumer nations following steps taken against SA coal exports by Denmark and France.

The so-called political discount factor has re-emerged. When it was last a market feature, SA coal exporters received up to $5 a ton less than the market price.

Inflation

Coal exporters are fighting tooth and nail against such a development recurring.

One guideline as to how exporters see the position is the decision to hold the Phase 4 expansion of the Richards Bay Coal Terminal to about 70-million tons initially from previous estimates of 78-million tons a year.

So much for the gloom. The mitigating factors in the short term involve the extent of forward cover taken out on expected dollar export receipts by coal companies and the implications of SA's zooming inflation rate.

Longer-term factors are the expectations that world steam coal exports are still projected to show steady growth into the next century and by the policy of diversification of sources of supply followed by customers. They indicate markets for SA coal will still be available.

Sell advice

Other major exporters like Australia and Poland also have their problems. At prices of about $30 a ton, high-cost US coal mines are priced out of the market.

Amcoal and Trans-Natal cover expected dollar revenue, which means their results this year should show the benefit of covering in at the low levels the rand hit in 1985.

Neither will specify the earnings covered, but in the case of Trans-Natal they could be as high as 50%.

One of the consequences of a high inflation rate — 18,4%

in the 12 months to December — is downward pressure on the rand. Its potential to strengthen is limited and it could even weaken.

That is bad news for consumers, but good for exporters.

Market leader Amcoal has come off 15% to R53 a share from a peak of R62,5 in November, apparently on market belief that its exports were hit by exposure to the French/Danish contracts.

Caution

Trans-Natal has dropped 10% to R12,5 from R13,85 earlier in the year. Trans-Natal did not have any contracts with France or Denmark — other than its share of the Transvaal Coal Owners Association (TCOA) orders — so the drop appears to be on investor caution on the export market generally.

Trans-Natal has a proportionately greater exposure to the export market than the other coal majors. They do more domestic business, supplying Escom power stations.

Some broking firms have advised clients to sell coal shares. Small investors should perhaps take profits and follow that advice — but be prepared to get back fast.

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SOUTH AFRICA

UCT ECONOMIST DISCUSSES INFLATION FORECASTING

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Jan 86 p 6

[Article by Jos Gerson, lecturer at the School of Economics, University of Cape Town: "Forecasting Inflation and the 'Real' Exchange Rate"]

[Text] THERE is a great deal of confusion about the current determinants of inflation in SA. Economic textbooks and journal articles are likely to be unhelpful in this regard, because research into the kind of exchange rate problems that afflict us is still in its infancy.

Economists are forecasting an inflation rate of around 20% (*Standard Bank Fund Managers' Report*, 4th quarter, 1985). That may or may not prove to be broadly correct, but one desires to know their reasoning.

There are at least two misleading ways of thinking about inflation under current circumstances. One way is to take the old "cost-push" line and argue that, since the economy is rather "slack," inflation is likely to remain relatively low in the coming year — lower than, say, the current 18%.

That line of reasoning is theoretically and empirically insupportable. The idea that fast-growing economies necessarily engender high rates of inflation and vice-versa is and always has been preposterous.

The prolonged recovery of the US economy with continuously low rates of inflation provides the starkest evidence to the contrary in recent times.

Another view is that inflation in 1986 must be very high (much higher than it was in 1985) because the full effect of the fallen rand will work its way through to a broad range of prices.

This view is logically defensible and there is probably a great deal of truth in it — yet it ignores a very important phenomenon, namely the fall in our (equilibrium) "real exchange rate".

What do I mean by the "real exchange rate"? It is defined by the amount of foreign goods that an average local income can purchase.

In the last 18 months, SA has experienced an extraordinary deterioration in its *real* exchange rate. We all know that it has been caused by political factors and the fall in the dollar-price of gold.

What is not so obvious is that depreciating currencies as such do not necessarily imply a fall in the real exchange rate. Rapidly-inflating countries — such as Israel, for example — have experienced precipitous declines in the value of their currencies, but much of the time inflation kept up so that purchasing power over imports remained largely unaffected.

Weighted

A 100% increase in the number of shekels per dollar was often

matched by an equal percentage inflation of prices for the period concerned.

That has not happened in SA. From June 1984 to August 1985, the number of rands per dollar increased by roughly 100%, but inflation for the period emerged in the region of only (!) 20%.

Most inflation measures (e.g., the CPI) are a *weighted average* of *all* prices, including both highly-inflated imports and lowly-inflated services comprising chiefly rents, salaries and wages.

Since import prices have clearly been on the upper side of the official average CPI rate of 18,4% in the 12 months to December and the percentage increase in rents, salaries and wages on the lower side, our purchasing power over foreign goods and services has fallen drastically; that is to say, our *real* exchange rate has deteriorated.

Bearing all this in mind, what will happen if SA's economic fortune recovers? Perhaps the rise in the dollar-price of gold will endure (either as a result of an increase in world tension or a resurgence of US inflation)?

What if, as is plausible, investors discover that they have underestimated the short- to medium-term political, military and economic stability of the country and therewith the price of SA-based assets and the riskiness of loans to this country?

Is it not possible that foreign investors over-reacted in the heat of the crisis? Sooner or later, foreign lenders will either regain their confidence or the debts will be paid off. SA's indebtedness as a percentage of its GDP — 43% — is within acceptable and manageable limits.

When this happens, the haemorrhage on the capital account will close. The need to sustain such a poor real exchange rate in order to promote exports in order in turn to repay our debts, will vanish.

The real exchange rate will then recover. It may happen in 1986 or 1987, but sooner or later it is bound to happen. One of the critical questions is *how* it will happen.

There are two possible routes to a recovery in the *real* exchange rate:

1. — The less likely route involves an unsuppressed appreciation of the rand against most foreign currencies. The scope for that is fairly limited.

The effect of an appreciating rand would be to *reduce* the price of imports, importables and exportables (so-called "tradeables") in line with the price of "SA-bound" assets, such as labour, real estate, derived services, etc (so-called "non-tradeables").

2. — The second, more likely, route involves no change in the nominal exchange rate; that is to say, no appreciation in the rand.

A recovery of the *real* exchange rate then implies *raising* the price of SA-bound goods and services to bring them in line with the price of imports, importables and exportables.

Both routes involve exactly the same realignment of prices: namely the price of tradeables *vis-a-vis* the price of non-tradeables. Yet the first route comes out in the wash as a *reduction* in the inflation rate, whereas the second route emerges as an *increase* in the inflationary rate.

Why do I think that a recovery, when it occurs, will come out predominantly via the second (more inflationary) route? Recent experience (since 1979) amply demonstrates that the Reserve Bank dislikes an appreciating rand much more than a depreciating rand (although the recent depreciation clearly exceeded even the Bank's wishes).

An appreciating currency hurts the exporters, whereas a depreciating currency helps them.

Our Reserve Bank clearly desires to mollycoddle this sector, although its motives are not absolutely clear to me. It could be the political clout of the exporters, who chiefly comprise the farmers and the mining houses.

It could also be the mercantilist spirit that pervades govern-

ment thinking in this country.

A peculiar "twist" arises when a recovery takes place via the second route. The recovery then inevitably spells an increase in the inflation rate!

Distaste

Economists and politicians may wring their hands in despair at the news of the rising inflation even as it signals the end of the recession.

Of course, rising inflation *need not* signal a *genuine* recovery. It could merely reflect additional excessive money creation. Perhaps the point can be made another way: given the Reserve Bank's distaste for an appreciating rand, an inflation rate of no more than 17% will reflect a failure of the economy to recover.

A central assumption I am making is that government can do very little to effect a recovery. Abracadabra solutions to the political problems are not around the corner.

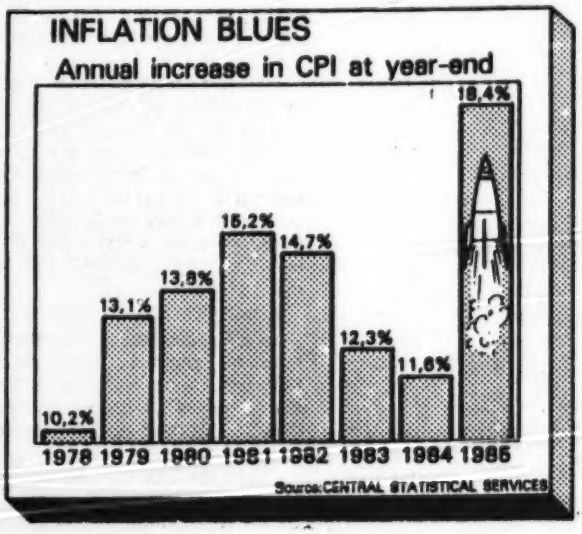
Attempts to stimulate the economy by money-creation, if effective, will prove to be short-lived and, if sustained, will aggravate inflation and depress the exchange rate further.

Fundamental adjustments and re-assessments mentioned above will eventually permit a recovery.

When it occurs, the sole power of the Reserve Bank will be to choose between routes 1 and 2 — namely, to allow or disallow an appreciation of the rand.

If it largely disallows it — as I think it will — the recovery will be accompanied by a massive but short-lived jump in the price of non-tradeables.

It is undoubtedly a pity that the disinflationary route of exchange rate appreciation will not be followed. Nonetheless, with or without inflation, when a genuine recovery occurs, there will be much reason to rejoice.



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SOUTH AFRICA

INFLATION-TAX ISSUE ASSUMING ALARMING PROPORTIONS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 31 Jan 86 p 4

[Commentary by Barry Sergeant: "Is Inflation the Most Sinister Tax Invented?"]

[Text] PERHAPS the most sinister form of taxation ever invented is that omnipresent economic monster — inflation. With the latest inflation rate in excess of 18% the inflation/tax issue has assumed alarming proportions in a country paying its highest tax bill ever.

One of the more basic concerns is that yields from savings — interest, dividends, rent — are taxed at the taxpayer's marginal rate without any recognition of inflation whatsoever. The results are reflected in chronic low national savings levels.

Historically, tax systems have come to benefit in countless different ways from inflation. Because most taxes are expressed as a percentage of the tax base, the higher the inflation rate, the greater the cash flows into government's hungry coffers. Seen in a broad context, it is not only tax law which has failed to recognise the incidence of inflation in SA. The legal system as a whole is at fault; by implication, of course, the legislature. There is also a dreadful dearth of academic or official research on the matter — despite double digit inflation since 1974.

Endemic inflation allows for higher tax collections without an official increase in tax rates. That is very good for governments and very bad for taxpayers.

Distorted

Fisher Hoffman Stride's Solly Gerber, in a paper prepared on behalf of the SA Institute of Chartered Accountants for submission to the Margo Commission on tax, drew the following conclusions on SA inflation:

- Inflation pushes more taxpayers into the top marginal rate of the income tax bracket;
- Inflation increases substantially the value of tangible assets, making greater numbers of taxpayers liable to pay estate duty — which previously affected only the wealthy;
- Inflation forces taxpayers to pay an increasing proportion of their pre-tax income in tax; and
- Inflation distorts tax collection patterns by placing an increasing proportion of the tax burden on individuals.

The most effective way for a government to profit from inflation in the tax system is to exact a tax in percentage terms. This way tax is levied at a proportional rate, as a fixed percentage of the tax base. This method is self-adjusting as regards inflation.

Examples in the SA tax system abound: the 12% GST; the 5% transfer duty for company property acquisitions; the 50% company tax rate; the 15% non-residents shareholders' tax; the 10% non-residents tax on interest; and the stamp duty on shares transferred.

When the tax rate varies according to amounts expressed in nominal monetary terms, distortions increase disproportionately as the inflation rate increases. SA examples of this nature are the personal income tax tables; the block rates of donations tax and estate duty; and the split rate of transfer duty on immovable property bought by natural persons.

Examples of taxes extracted as a *fixed amount of a transaction or item* — where the taxpayer pays a constant amount until rates are adjusted by Parlia-

ment — are as rare as hen's teeth in SA. As inflationary pressures increase retail prices, so proportional taxes, such as GST, cut deeper into the taxpayer's pocket. Over the past year the petrol price has increased by 60% (January-January), with the extra flow into state coffers from GST measured in terms of hundreds of millions of rands.

In the personal income tax arena, inflation is a difficult concept to grapple with — hence, perhaps, its continued use by the authorities. Its effect on tax liabilities is known either as fiscal drag or bracket creep. These catch phrases mean that as pay is increased to compensate for inflation, the tax tables take a bigger proportionate bite of pay as the taxpayer moves into a new bracket.

Governments also benefit from the effect of inflation on the corporate sector. When an allowance is claimed on the acquisition of capital equipment, for example, the main cash-flow benefits may only be manifest 18 months down the line — substantially eroded by inflation.

Generally speaking, examples of foreign experience in legal systems show that there are no legal impediments to adapting the law to the devaluation of money. Australia, Canada, France, the Netherlands, the UK and US have indexed various tax rates to inflation now or in the past. In Switzerland the obligation of government to adjust federal income tax for individuals is entrenched in the constitution, although it must be implemented in each canton. West Germany and New Zealand, like SA, mainly ignore inflation.

The graph (above, right) shows the effect indexation would have had on tax receipts in the Federal Republic of Germany. In 1974 income tax collections indexed for inflation would have been DM78bn. The actual take was 20% more than this at DM99b. But no relief is possible without the political will on the part of government to acknowledge the inflation problem.

The solution is double-edged: tax rates are expressed at a fixed rate per item or transaction (for example, 10c on each 250ml beer sold); and tax rates expressed in percentage terms are indexed to the inflation rate.

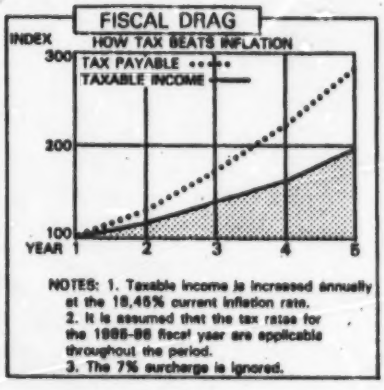
Regarding the effect of inflation and taxes on savings yields, Vito Tanzi, in the 1984 "Taxation, Inflation and Interest Rates" released by the International Monetary Fund, concluded that interest should only be taxed to the extent that it exceeds the inflation rate — for obvious reasons.

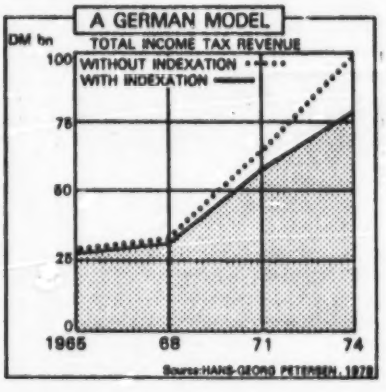
Incentive

With an adjustment scheme for the impact of inflation on taxes many problems are diminished. Politicians would be forced to openly increase tax rates if they want to increase public expenditure. But then taxpayers' resistance to taxation will most likely reduce public expenditures.

Taxpayers are encouraged to save. And government has a further incentive to tackle the inflation problem, since its tax collections decrease in real terms without an increase in rates. The responsibility of indexing tax rates lies exclusively with the legislature. Hirschberg argues that so long as the legislator remains passive, the only way to bring about long-overdue reforms is through pressure from below. That implies a tax revolution, or something close to it.

Indexing tax rates is a very realistic approach to the inequities caused by high inflation rates. Crimes of omission in the tax/inflation field contribute to the severity of monetary crises. With the inflation rate set to continue its gallop in the year ahead, the curative must be announced.


FISCAL DRAG
HOW TAX BEATS INFLATION
INDEX
300
200
100
TAX PAYABLE
TAXABLE INCOME
YEAR 1 2 3 4 5
NOTES: 1. Taxable income is increased annually at the 18,45% current inflation rate.
2. It is assumed that the tax rates for the 1988-89 fiscal year are applicable throughout the period.
3. The 7% surcharge is ignored.



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SOUTH AFRICA

EXPORTS OF SCRAP STEEL WILL FARN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Feb 86 p 20

[Article by Desmond Healy: "Scrap Steel Will Mean R40-m to SA's Foreign Exchange"]

[Text] EXPORTS of scrap steel will pour more than R40-million into South Africa's foreign exchange coffers this year.

It will be earned from the scale of at least 250 000 tons of scrap to markets in Japan, Korea and Europe for an increase of 100 000 tons above actual exports of 150 000 tons in 1985, according to John Bronneberg, managing director of Balis Propererty of Johannesburg.

This Swiss-owned company, which is reckoned to be the leader in the scrap-steel market, is currently building an export stockpile in Durban's habour ready to be loaded into it's next chartered ship which is due to sail early in March.

It will be the third which the company has routed to Durban in less than six months, while others have been loaded at Port Elizabeth and East London.

Each vessel takes 20 000 tons of scrap steel and Balis expects to handle five or six more this year at Durban and possibly include Cape Town on the schedule at a later date.

World scrap steel prices are set by companies operating on the East and West coasts of the United States and applied by the International Iron and Steel Insititute.

Although South Africa is not a member of the institute, because exports of scrap were banned until just over three years ago, it is able to sell at the going world price.

This now stands at US $100 a ton for good quality metal which meets the institute's rigid specifications, after being set at $100 in the closing month of last year due to the non-availability of mill scrap and motor industry offcuts in America.

At the current price of $100 a ton and after deducting seafreight charters at an average $25 a ton, South Africa's planned exports for 1986 will bring in $18,75-million of foreign exchange or about R42,6-million at the present rate of exchange of US 44c to the rand.

The bulk of the 100 000 tons increase in steel scrap exports this year, says Mr Bronneberg, will be accounted for by the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation (Iscor) which has entered the market to sell of

part of its stockpile of scrap metal.

Until recently Iscor bought all the scrap steel available from industry at prices well below world levels and stockpiled it under a policy which one scrap metal merchant described as "looking ten years down the road to its own requirements".

Reduced domestic demand for steel as a result of the recession has brought about a change of policy which is expected to make a significant contribution to Iscor's earnings.

The bulk of the metals however will be exported by private enterprise companies, including Rand Scrap and Macsteel which with Balis constitute the Big Three.

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SOUTH AFRICA

FIFTH CROP FAILURE FOR WESTERN TRANSVAAL PREDICTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Feb 86 p 9

[Article by Keith Abendroth: "'Many Will Have to Abandon Their Farms' Fifth Crop Failure for Western Transvaal Predicted"]

[Text] FARMERS in the Western Transvaal are now facing their fifth consecutive crop failure — and for many it will be "the end of the road" unless good rains fall soon, according to a senior official of the Transvaal Agricultural Union.

The official said yesterday that a comprehensive survey done by the union — as the rainy season was heading to the close — had revealed that overall agricultural conditions in the province varied from "promising" to "absolutely critical".

Hardest hit, and facing almost certain disaster were Western Transvaal farmers. However many were positive that good rains would still fall — enabling them at least to have a reasonably normal harvest.

"But if there is another crop failure, many farmers will have to abandon their farms," he said.

Vast tracts of the Northern Transvaal were now also entering a critical phase; and tentative consideration was already being given to declaring some zones drought stricken again.

Cattle farmers particularly were having problems finding fodder and grazing, and herds were being reduced as water supplies, too, dwindled.

The Eastern Transvaal and the Lowveld were however expecting better than normal crops, and conditions were promising. Grazing was good in most areas.

"Generally the farmers are positive about a good agricultural year, although they are being crippled by high interest rates, and skyrocketing input costs," he said.

In a breakdown of regions, he said that farmers in the Lowveld were optimistic. Good rains had been recorded, rivers were flowing strongly and the levels of dams varied, but they were 50 percent full on average.

In the Eastern Transvaal good rains in the next few weeks would definitely result in an above average crop. Areas in which conditions were particularly promising were Standerton, Devon, Delmas, Carolina, Belfast and Piet Retief.

However, the Bronkhorstspruit-Cullinan area was having problems, as were Groblersdal and Marble Hall.

Here crops were at their most vulnerable, and conditions were threatening to become critical.

In the mid Transvaal conditions varied from reasonable to good.

"In the immediate area of Heidelberg, things look very promising, but farther west — towards Krugersdorp and Brits — they are not so rosy," he said.

Brits tobacco farmers had suffered big losses to their crops because of an exceptionally severe heat wave, while irrigation farmers were suffering because of a lack of water.

In the north western Transvaal, farmers in some areas were "desperate" — and total crop failures had already been experienced in the Zeerust, Swartruggens and Thabazimbi areas.

"Grazing is particularly weak to the north. The drought has gone on so long that the natural grazing has had no chance to recover, and farmers are now putting the grazing capability of the area at only 40 percent of normal," he said.

In some regions farmers had not even bothered to plant, and cattle herds were being cut in a desperate effort to keep only the best breeding stock.

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SOUTH AFRICA

SMALL BUSINESSES CORPORATION FLOODED WITH EAGER ENTREPRENEURS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Feb 86 p 11

[Article by Michael Chester]

[Text] The quickening tempo of South Africans eager to launch their own new business ventures can be measured at the telephone board and mailbox of the Parktown head office of the Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) in Johannesburg.

The trickle of requests from potential and fledgling entrepreneurs seeking loans to make a start or guidance on how to keep going, has turned into a flood of 12 000 a month.

The inquiries are from blacks and whites — from housewives anxious to pad out the family income to retrenched executives hit by the recession — convinced they can make a go of business ventures of their own.

STRINGENT TESTS

The SBDC is sympathetic to all. But the success rate of applications for loans is no higher than one in every four or five — often because of the stringent tests used by its team of experts to thin out proposals that look doomed to failure.

"We're here to try to assist everyone, however modest the proposition, and we have launched hundreds of new ventures," says Mr Francois Baird, SBDC liaison executive.

"Size has little influence on the projects we agree to finance. For instance, the number of loans we handed out under our mini-loan programme — R2 000 or less over 24 months — more than doubled in our last financial year to almost 1 500.

REGULATIONS

"And the applicants came in all shapes and sizes — groups of housewives forming knitting circles, backyard producers of beadwork or window frames, welders, dressmakers, shoe repairers, photographers, upholsterers.

"Also, we are hard at it trying to convince the authorities to dismantle the pile of regulations that hold back initiative — especially among blacks seeking to make a start in the informal sector with backyard enterprises that collectively can do miracles in curbing unemployment.

"But we cannot operate as a charity. Proposals have to make sense. And so we run a simple set of tests to prove viability.

"It would be useless and counter-productive to encourage someone to start a factory to manufacture snowballs for export to the eskimoes".

So the SBDC combs through a few ground rules when it considers loans. Among the basic factors that come under the microscope are:

BASIC RULES

● Applicant's experience, track record and management skills.
● His or her own contribution to total capital requirements.
● Capital structure of the proposed new business.
● Market potential of the business and growth prospects.
● Profitability and cash-flow forecasts.

All this has to be filled in when application is made for financial assistance.

Applicants are advised to keep five basic rules in mind:
● Funds likely to be tied up for more than 12 months should be obtained from sources that allow long-term repayments.
● Funds required for current needs, such as buying stock, should be obtained from short-term sources such as bank overdrafts.
● Owners should be equipped to provide at least one-third of total capital requirements.
● Value of current assets should always exceed the value of current liabilities.

● Cash flows should be ade quate to meet normal business obligations as they fall due.

★ ★ ★

The R75-million injection of new capital from the Government, made three months ago, has been been swallowed by a new batch of SBDC services.

The first R25million went into what the SBDC calls its Small Business Start-Up Fund, designed for allocation to new ventures needing loans for premises, working capital, machinery and establishment costs.

The maximum loan under the programme is R300 000, to be repaid over 10 years. To avert cash-flow problems, entrepreneurs are given a breathing space with deferments in payments and low interest rates.

BUILDING

● New manufacturing ventures can be given a moratorium on capital repayments for up to four years, in which time interest will be pegged at 10 percent.
● New businesses in the commercial and service sectors can be granted a moratorium on capital repayments lasting two years.

The emphasis of the programme is fixed on the potential to create new jobs, import substitution and export promotion.

★ ★ ★

Next, R10 million has gone into a Small Builders Bridging Fund, specifically aimed at encouraging initiative to tackle the immense and chronic housing shortage.

The fund sets out to provide bridging finance for small builders, with loans inside a maximum of R20 000 per building unit and interest set at 15 percent.

One stipulation: the builder must have a buyer for the house and the loan is linked to a formal contract.

★ ★ ★

R10 million goes into an Entrepreneurship Training and Development Programme, under which the SBDC is expanding the number of cluster industrial workshops it operates, creating "small business clinics" and opening up buyer-and-seller exchanges.

Factory units will be provided as virtual nurseries where new entrepreneurs can be groomed — again with emphasis on the creation of more jobs.

★ ★ ★

The Small Business Aid Fund — designed to provide short-term bridging finance to existing small businesses feeling the worst pinches of the recession — takes R30 million.

Loans of up to R50 000 carry interest rates of only 10 percent and capital repayments may be postponed for the first 12 months.

A key proviso: the business must prove to be viable in the long term and its continued existence likely to make a sound cumulative contribution to its local community.

Why So Many New Ventures Collapse

"It is an unfortunate fact that the failure rate of small businesses is high.

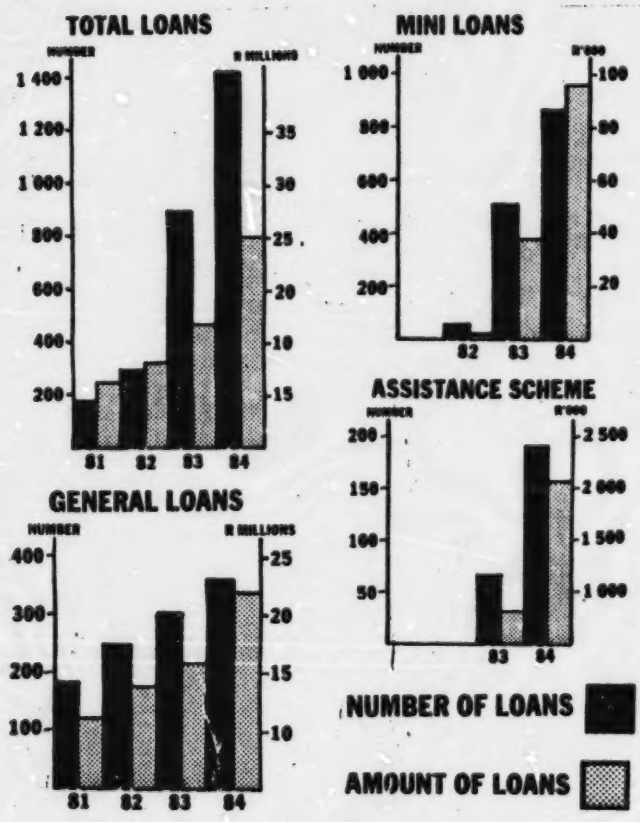
"In the United States studies have shown that out of every 10 new businesses started, seven survive the first year, five survive to the third year, and after five years only two remain.

"Why?

"The real answer is in the quality of key management decisions on strategy. Strategic issues may present themselves at any time and there is a danger that they can be overlooked if time is not set aside for conscious and regular reviews.

"The more clearly an entrepreneur defines his business strategy, the more likely are his chances of success".

● Mr John Stretch, management consultant and lecturer at the Graduate School of Business at Cape Town University, who will be the key speaker at two special seminars to be run by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce on February 13 to examine the problems that new small businesses may meet.



The SBDC runs a variety of loan schemes tailored more or less to the size of the small business.

-- A mini-loan programme is designed to help infant enterprises -- knitting and sewing circles, welders, shoemakers, beadwork shops and cottage industries in general. Loans are R2,000 or under, repayable over two years.

-- A comprehensive assistance assistance scheme awaits the small fry when they want to expand into the formal sector and perhaps move into an industrial park or shopping centre. Loans go up to R30,000 with a bundle of supplementary services on hand.

-- A general finance programme caters for bigger ventures in the industrial and commercial sector. Loans go as high as R300,000 and cover items such as share capital, leases and business guarantees.

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SOUTH AFRICA

CONSUMER MARKET 'WILL BE DOMINATED BY BLACKS'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Feb 86 p 23

[Text] THE future growth of the retail market will be almost entirely in the hands of the Black consumer. Anyone not catering to his needs and aspirations can only become a specialist to a tiny segment of the population.

In fact, shares with the most potential are likely to belong to those retail groups which aim at Black consumers, or those due to benefit from a change in Black shopping habits.

This opinion was voiced yesterday at the 9th annual investment conference by R S Cohen, chairman and MD of Amrel.

By the year 2000, 71 percent of the country's population (as opposed to 65 per cent today) will be Blacks — numbering R25,7-million.

Dropped

Whites, Coloureds and Asians will have dropped in percentage terms to 16, 10 and 3 from today's percentage of 19,6, 12 and 3,-4, according to figures released by the Human Science Research Council.

Retail sales will have rocketed from today's total of R32,3-billion to R50,7-billion (in terms of 1985 prices) by the end of this century, according to Unisa's Bureau of Market Research.

Today, Blacks account for 31,9 percent of total retail spending as opposed to Whites' 55,4 per cent. For Blacks this figure will escalate to 40,7 per cent, while Whites will drop to 42,4 percent.

During this period Blacks' spending power will double while that of Whites will only increase by a modest 20 percent.

"I believe these figures to be conservative," Mr Cohen said. "By the year 2000 Blacks' percentage share of SA's disposable income will have jumped to 40,7 percent, from the 23,3 percent they enjoyed in 1970.

Explode

Black spending will explode because of:

- social pressure to increase Black salaries;
- union demands for wage increases;
- population growth with Blacks numbering 35-million; (14,5-million more than in 1980);
- the increased power of the newly emerging Black middle class;
- the prosperity of Black enterpreneurs in townships and the CBDS;
- the expansion of Black middle and senior management; and
- the changing pattern of Black aspirations.

"Market share of food will change dramatically

and if one bears in mind the average purchase of Blacks is far more basic than that of Whites, the strength of Black spending is even more marked." Mr Cohen said. "Clothing and footwear trends will follow a similar pattern but unit sales to Blacks will be more similar to those of Whites, particularly in urban areas.

"Only in furniture and household appliances do we estimate Black spending to be slightly lower than that of other ethnic groups. This would be because of a lack of quality homes and electrification, particularly in rural areas.

Value conscious

"Black consumers have become more value conscious and their aspirations are fast moving towards shopping for the same merchandise at the same price as their White counterparts.

"Urban Blacks will probably spend more than Whites on a fashion item or a pair of shoes," he said.

"Rural Blacks, however, will continue buying from Black traders for many years to come but this, of course, will be offset by the massive swing towards urbanisation."

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CHURCH OF ENGLAND WILL NOT BREAK INVESTMENT LINKS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Feb 86 p 15

[Text] LONDON — The Church of England will "seriously damage" its long-term interests if it reduces its South African investments, according to a church report.

These investments earn £8 million (about R24 million) a year and their withdrawal could break British law.

Despite a 1982 General Synod motion supporting "progressive disengagement" from South Africa, a preliminary report released by the Church Commissioners yesterday confirmed the church's financial stake in the country, estimated to account for no more than one percent of all investment income.

Church investments in South Africa are a source of growing controversy and will be a key issue in the "South Africa debate" during July's synod.

Yesterday's report said although the church did not invest directly in South Africa, most of the large UK and US companies which carried a substantial portion of its £ 800 million (R2,4 billion) stock exchange investments have a stake in South Africa.

The commissioners say an attempt to reduce investments in South Africa would mean withdrawing from 65 companies in Britain alone, about two thirds of the UK portion of the portfolio.

Among them are ICI, GEC, Beecham, British Oxygen, Shell, British Petroleum and Unilever.

"To exclude such a wide range of leading British companies would risk seriously damaging the long-term interest of the church." This could run counter to British law, the report said.

"The commissioners are a charity and have statutory responsibilities to their beneficiaries, the serving and retired clergy.

"This means financial considerations must be the major factor in all investment matters and this has been underlined by a recent legal ruling on the responsibilities of trustees and management of charitable funds," the report said.

The commissioners nevertheless recognise that South African investment is potentially controversial.

"Financial considerations take priority when we make investments, but at the same time we also have particular regard to the ethical and social aspects of investment."

The commissioners avoid investing in companies whose business is "primarily in areas of activity which they believe might be open to major objection or undue controversy".

A church pamphlet said: "At present these are armaments, gambling, alcohol, tobacco, newspapers and South Africa."

The secretary of the commissioners, Mr J E Shelley, said: "While we do not seek this direct involvement in South Africa, we cannot entirely

avoid it. But we do not let the matter rest there.

"Where the companies in which we invest have a stake in South Africa we seek to ensure they follow enlightened employment and social policies.

"We monitor the activity of any company having an interest in that country to establish that they operate policies in line with the EEC Code of Conduct or, in the case of the United States, the Sullivan Principles.

"Where evidence of non-compliance with the codes is found, we exert pressure on them to come into line. If the company fails to take appropriate action, the commissioners are prepared to sell shares.

"It was because of its non-compliance with the Sullivan Principles that we sold our stake in Carnation in 1984."

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SOUTH AFRICA

SBDC URGES GOVERNMENT TO REMOVE REGULATIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Feb 86 p 15

[Article by Michael Chester: "SBDC Pleads: Cut Red Tape and Let Us Take Off"]

[Text] A renewed warning has been issued by the Small Business Development Corporation that programmes aimed at creating new jobs on any big scale will all be hamstrung unless the Government removes the web of regulations that ensnares black initiative in red tape.

The top priority, argues managing director Dr Ben Vosloo, should be to provide a vigorous thrust to the informal sector — the mass of small backyard enterprises whose main concern at the moment is to dodge a horde of bureaucrats they blame for constant harassment.

Optimism about more freedom for the informal sector has been kindled by remarks by President Botha at the opening of Parliament last weekend.

But critics remain wary until the emergence of actual evidence of deregulation of the small business sector in general.

Dr Vosloo often wonders whether the politicians, whatever their extremes, will ever learn the lessons he is convinced have been spelled out by the international economic giants.

He runs out of fingers when he trots off the barriers that have been enforced in South Africa:

- The Group Areas Act, which limits access to markets and finance.
- Business zone boundaries and regulations inside them.
- Standards to meet legal requirements on such items as health services and building regulations.
- Minimum wage guidelines laid down by industrial councils that he feels are "unduly rigid".
- Red tape related to the issue of business licences.
- Restrictive business and shopping hours.
- Rigid controls that confine the informal sector in general.

In Japan, he likes to point out, the small business sector has been groomed into a gigantic job-maker behind its "economic miracle".

A chain of 15 special institutions in Japan have been created specifically to finance the launch of new ventures by entrepreneurs. The scale of the operation emerges from a recent count showing that a staggering R1 500 billion has been showered on new small enterprises.

The impact shows in 1984 statistics. Small businesses, each with total labour forces all below 300 workers, accounted for no less than 51,4 percent of Japan's overall production in the manufacturing sector.

Even more significant, in Dr Vosloo's view, the business minnows between them now provide no less than 72 percent of all the factory jobs in Japan.

Britain, West Germany and the United States are among a growing number of competitors who have been stunned by Japan's successes and have ordered full-scale research into how to disentangle bureaucratic regulations that prevent their own informal sectors from being given full rein.

"When is South Africa going to learn?" asks Dr Vosloo. "Especially with its acute socio-political problems and its desperate need to create jobs".

The SBDC takes enormous pride in its achievements since its 1981 launch. It has been the financial and guiding hand behind the launch of around 5 000 new small ventures that between them have created more than 36 000 new jobs — virtually out of the blue.

But the corporation has had to spread a budget that amounted to little more than R90 million, at least until a couple of months ago.

The Government came in with a R30 million prop to SBDC finances a year ago and added another R75 million a few months ago.

But this assistance looks puny alongside estimates by Dr Vosloo that South Africa needs to plough at least R5 000 million into new black businesses alone over the next five years.

The figure may sound astronomical but is in fact no higher than the expenditure committed or planned for new developments in the white areas.

"The sum of R5 billion is mentioned to set the scenario for the vast amount of money required", says Dr Vosloo.

"What is of paramount importance is that a commitment be made to actively accelerate new developments so that the present black townships become normal cities with their own neighbourhood shopping centres and central business districts."

The SBDC has already outlined its thinking in confidential talks with the Southern Africa Development Bank, the Industrial Development Corporation and the huge insurance companies and pension funds.

A special action committee has been formed as a task force to probe deeper in a search for solutions to the problem of where the finance will come from.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

FUEL PROTEST PETITION SIGNED--About 35,000 people have signed the "Jack and Jill" petition calling for the Government to use massive profits from the oil pipeline to reduce the cost of fuel. The petition was launched by pensioner Mr Jack Huber and housewife Mrs Jill Purkiss (24). They were so incensed by the petrol price rise in January that they decided consumers had to stop being apathetic and call for a halt in increases. Copies of the petition have been circulating in supermarkets, cafes, and offices in the Transvaal, Natal and Cape. Mr Huber said the cut-off date for petitions was February 15. They would then be presented to the Government. Anybody wanting copies of the petition should contact Mrs Purkiss at (011) 447-2765 or Mr Huber at 849-5371. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Feb 86 p 7] /12851

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END

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5 March 1986

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

STRUCTURE, OBJECTIVES OF IGADD DESCRIBED

Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 25 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] The participation of all six heads of state at the first summit of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) in Djibouti on January 15-16 augurs well for the future of the organisation. The numerous face-to-face talks during and after the conference (see page 2), which were probably the principal attraction for the participants, can only have beneficial effects on an organisation which has the advantage of bringing together countries separated by ancient conflicts to co-ordinate action on the present-day problems of drought and desertification. Already two more countries have applied to join IGADD, according to Moumin Bahdon Farah: Tanzania, as a full member, and Egypt, as an observer. The action programme adopted by the summit sets out the priorities for urgent aid (see table), evaluated at more than 800 million dollars, and medium- and long-term projects which concentrate above all on combatting the spread of the desert. These are defined on a national or regional basis, and have the following objectives: a complete inventory of water resources, the exploitation of easily accessible water supplies, the construction of small dams and further exploitation of medium-depth water, the opening up of isolated regions through the construction of tarred secondary roads for the transport of international aid and the integration of IGADD states, support for existing projects like the Somalia-Kenya, Somalia-Djibouti and Djibouti-Ethiopia highways, and a regional policy for training top-level experts in meterology, water and forestry, livestock-breeding, the environment and food production.

Two substantial unknown factors will be decisive in whether IGADD is a success: the continuation of the process of regional detente which was begun at Djibouti, thanks in particular to the efforts of that tiny state as well as of Italy, and the response of creditors whose funds are greatly sought elsewhere. In this respect the donor conference planned for September will be a start. There is a third risk: that IGADD will become bogged down in bureaucracy, as threatened by the ambitious staffing structure submitted to the summit, and not devote the bulk of its resources to providing the people of the region with real benefits.

- Headquarters: Djibouti
- Officially established: January 16, 1986
- Member states: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda
- Institutions:
  - Heads of state summit, meeting every two years; current chairman, until 1988, is President Hassan Gouled Aptidon of Djibouti
  - Council of ministers, chaired by Moumin Bahdon Farah, Djibouti's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation
  - Executive secretary, a four-year tenure held at present by Makonnen Kebret of Ethiopia

  Three year plan of action adopted January 16, 1986
- Budget 1986-88: 3.06 million dollars, raised from contributions from each member state according to GNP, export revenue, population and area as follows: Djibouti 4.19%, Ethiopia 22.7%, Kenya 24.88%, Somalia 9.92%, Sudan 25%, Uganda 12.59%
- Projected: Conference of donors in September 1986, including EEC, Italy, France, Japan, Scandinavia

* *Inter-Governmental Authority against Drought and for Development*

URGENT NEEDS FOR 1985-86 (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	Djibouti	Ethiopia	Kenya	Uganda	Somalia	Sudan	Total
Food aid, transport	7	217.1	3.2	8	19	231.5	485.8
Agricultural and livestock inputs	3.4	95.6		9.5	5.4	62.1	176
Health	1.1	15.1	3	5	9.8	16.4	50.4
Survival aids	1	6.7		3	9.3	11.2	31.2
Water supplies	6.9	15		6	8.3	11	47.2
Logistics	1.7	14.3			8.4	7	31.4
Total	21.1	363.8	6.2	31.5	60.2	339.2	822

EEC TO HELP BUILD SADCC ECONOMY

Gabarone DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Ishmael Mooki]

[Text]

GABORONE: The Vice President and European Economic Community Commissioner for development Mr Lorenzo Natali says the EEC would co-operate with SADCC member countries in their efforts to reduce their economic dependence on South Africa and eliminate apartheid in that country.

Speaking at a press conference here last Friday, Mr Natali said the EEC was of the view that one way of contributing towards the dismantling of apartheid is by helping SADCC countries in their economic development, especially in the communications sector.

Mr Natali stated that although there was a desire to put pressure on South Africa, the Community policy on economic sanctions would become clear during the Frontline States Foreign Ministers' EEC two-day meeting in Lusaka on February 3.

Mr Natali indicated that Botswana had been allocated the sum of P50 million at the Lome III Convention which was signed recently.

According to Mr Natali Botswana has signed a programme in which priority will be placed on the development of agriculture and the conservation of natural resources.

He said the EEC had renewed Botswana's beef protocol export, describing the move as "the strengthening of mutual understanding."

Mr Natali said his visit here was intended to demonstrate the solidarity and commitment of the EEC to Botswana and described the co-operation between Botswana and the EEC as sound and healthy.

Mr Natali has earlier held talks with the President, Dr Quett Masire and other cabinet ministers.

/9274
CSO: 3400/1078

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL STRENGTHENS TIES TO AFRICA

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 29 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] In a move designed to strengthen its links with Africa, the London-based *Socialist International* (SI) recently decided to set up a special Action Group to coordinate its diplomacy on the continent. Co-chairmen of the new group are **Peter Jankowitsch** of **Austria** and **Abdel Kader Fall**, **Senegal**'s minister of culture. Its establishment was meant to scupper Senegalese ex-president **Léopold Senghor**'s proposal for a permanent SI committee to deal with Africa (AC Vol 26 No 13). Most of the European SI members are extremely wary of Senghor's initiative. They believe that among other things Senghor wants to use it to encourage a rapprochement between the SI and his own *Socialist Inter-African* (AC Vol 21 No 21). It was also feared that Senghor's committee would try to shortcircuit SI's permanent southern African committee. Frontline state leaders, especially in **Angola**, **Zimbabwe** and **Mozambique**, are wary of Senghor's anti-Marxist bias and his ties with conservative politicians in Africa and elsewhere. We understand that Senghor was particularly miffed by Fall's appointment as the African representative on the SI group on Africa. Strong lobbying is now under way to have President **Abdou Diouf** take over Senghor's position as SI vice president.

This tug-of-war with Senghor underscores the ambiguity of the SI's relationship with Africa. In the entire continent it only has three affiliated parties: Senegal's *Parti Socialiste*, **Mauritius**' *Labour Party* and the banned *Front Progressiste Voltaique* of **Burkina Faso**. Efforts to recruit new African members have come up against the obstacle of the multi-party requirement. The only likely new member in the forseeable future is **Tunisia**'s *Parti Socialiste Destourien*.

SI officials are hoping to organise a second high-level meeting with the frontline states to study ways of broadening cooperation and to discuss European efforts to take more significant action against South Africa. Following last year's conference in Arusha, the SI's thrust in the region has been somewhat blunted. **France** and **Sweden** are again attempting to give SI more life. They hope **Zambian** president **Kenneth Kaunda** will host an SI session in Lusaka towards the end of the year. Harare is probably second choice as venue.

/12851
CSO: 3400/1096

ANGOLA

MPLA CONGRESS' DECISIONS ANALYZED

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 13 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Benjamim Formigo]

[Text] The make-up of the new Central Committee of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] which emerged from the Second Congress has provided some surprises, not the least of which was the demotion of "Iko" Careira, a member of the CC and commander in chief of the Air Force, to whom is owed, according to some sources, the reorganization of the Armed Forces, to the level of alternate in the party's highest body.

It was impossible for reporters to find a connection between the contradicting reports to understand the fall from power of the man whose forces played a predominant role in the dry season offensive which cleared Moxico and Kuando-Kubango provinces, confining most of UNITA [National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola] to the region south of Mavinga.

A demotion that was more or less expected was that of Mendes de Carvalho, current ambassador to West Germany and considered a figurehead of the so-called Catete group which years before, in the words of a party member, "harshly and unjustly" criticized the Angolan president.

Not surprising, European diplomatic sources told EXPRESSO, was the demotion of Paulo Jorge, ex-minister of foreign affairs, to the level of alternate in the CC, where he was once a full member. Again lacking official explanations, some sources declared that the change affecting Paulo Jorge had to do with his allegedly "inflexible" position regarding the negotiations with the United States. Other sources, meanwhile, indicate that his assignment, like that of others, was principally due to the desire to inject new blood into the CC.

Whatever may be the explanations for the changes in position of the CC members or for the removal of seven of them, the resolutions adopted by the Congress appear even more relevant when they are combined with what all evidence indicates is a strengthening of the policies followed by Jose Eduarado dos Santos.

The Congress endorsed his leadership of the country, declaring that "the necessity of the actions first of Agostinho Neto and then of Jose Eduardo dos

Santos, as carismatic leaders of the people and of the Angolan revolution, must be recognized."

With regard to defense policy, admiration was expressed for "the combination of armed defense and diplomatic struggle." That expression is generally accepted within diplomatic and African circles as approval of the diplomatic initiatives undertaken by the president, whether they be in conjunction with pro-Western Africa, or in negotiations with the U.S., including the Lusaka accords, signed last February and respected by Luanda in spite of being violated by Pretoria.

In the economic sector, the current policy of expanding trade with the West met with similar approval. Curiously, in contrast to what occurred in the Extraordinary Congress of 1980, the present resolution dealing with the report of the outgoing CC limits itself to thanking the "USSR and Cuba for their internationalist aid" and stated that "the flag of internationalism should continue to guide our international relations, strengthening our ties of friendship with the socialist countries, especially the USSR and Cuba."

Less Orthodox Language

In contrast to the CC's report, the resolutions were phrased in a more moderate form, and the language did not clearly reflect orthodox Marxist-Lenist texts.

Observers also noted that Jose Eduardo do Santos, in his closing speech, referred in the beginning to the fact that the realization of the ministerial conference of non aligned states in Luanda last September "created the conditions of the reaffirmation of the Angola's policy of non alignment."

It was noted that the president took care to emphasize the responsibility of party members at all levels to fulfill the plans and the decisions of the party.

Finally, the Angolan head of state, after expressing thanks for the "fraternal and joint message from friendly peoples and countries," emphasized the one from the general "socialist community" and identified the FRELILMO [Mozambique Libertion Front] and the MPLA as brother parties fighting "for common strategic objectives."

As the Congress closed with demonstrations of local folklore, with professional dancers in front of the stage performing traditional dances, the tone was set for the ceremonies on Tuesday commemorating independence and the founding of the party.

From 9 o'clock in the morning, for 2 and 1/2 hours under a torrid heat, some 250,000 people paraded past the reviewing stand. Besides representatives of the Youth MPLA, the "Agostinho Neto" Pioneers Organization and the Popular Vigilance Brigades, the representations from various city districts occupied the limelight.

Many of the district representations in the parade included local folklore groups and lent a carnival atmosphere to the celebrations and enlivened ceremonies that would surely have been considered tedious anywhere outside of Africa.

The participants paraded dancing, singing and running, all of them waving tiny MPLA flags. "Santos our friend, the people are with you," was one of the most widely repeated slogans; and if from the reviewing stand two party members led the words in unison, there were also occasions during which the marchers preferred their own version of the words--normally in support of the president, compelling the organizers to change their plans.

Some of the other phrases that were often heard were "Death to the internal enemy," "Down with UNITA," and criticisms of South Africa actions. Even though there were some references to "imperialist interference," the United States was for the most part spared, contrary to the expectations to which the harshness of the CC's report to the Congress had given rise.

13026/13068
CSO: 3442/100

ANGOLA

MPLA POLITICAL MANEUVERS ANALYZED

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 21 Dec 85 pp 1, 14

[Article by Benjamim Formigo]

[Text] Reports from Luanda about raids by South African forces in Cunene Province in the south were played down this week by Angolan authorities who, unlike previous occasions, described them as "another of the constant violations by Pretoria."

On the other hand, the South African television station reported yesterday that a "small invasion force" entered Angola, killed six SWAPO guerrillas, and dismantled a large cache of arms and ammunition in an operation which began during the weekend and was continuing.

In the opinion of diplomatic circles in Luanda contacted by EXPRESSO, the clear desire of the Angolan authorities to minimize the incidents in Cunene reflects "the wish not to cloud the prospects" of a very probable forthcoming meeting with a U.S. delegation.

This new meeting should be held before the end of the year and the reason that it still does not have a definite date is reportedly due to the fact that the secretariat of the Central Committee has not been chosen, practically a week after the election of the Political Bureau.

This choice was natuarally the most discussed subject of the week here in Luanda, with Western businessmen commenting that the new composition of that organ indicates "an opening" that demonstrates the policy of "pragmatic nonalignment" that is being followed by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

From the Second Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party, there really appears to have emerged the confirmation that Angola is open to dialog. In the meantime, the question that all ask themselves is: What dialog?

The basic questions for one side and the other continue to be the same: Cuban withdrawal, support from the United States and Pretoria to UNITA. The possible support by Washington to Jonas Savimbi's movement assumes increasingly vital importance inasmuch as large "covert" aid could lead to an escalation of violence. In this case, the possible opening and nonalignment that have now

emerged would be doomed to end and Angola would be compelled to make a definite approach to the Soviet Union.

"Then, indeed, Moscow would have a word to say about the resolution of the conflict in southern Africa, which until now was out of the question," one of the most respected diplomats in Luanda told EXPRESSO. "On the other hand," pointed out the same source, "an easing of international aid to UNITA would enable Angola to detach itself more definitely from the USSR." And at least one European embassy made recommendations to its government to that effect.

Caution on Eve of U.S. Talks

During an informal meeting with EXPRESSO on Tuesday, the commander in chief of the FAPLA, Colonel "Ndalu," played down the recent raids by the South African Army in Cunene. Reports from that province mentioned the penetration of South African forces into Angolan territory until about 7 km south of Ondjiva.

The information had been given to reporters by a FAPLA officer, but at the official level the situation was minimized and Colonel Antonio da Franca "Ndalu," commander in chief of the Angolan Army and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, said that it was "one more" territorial violation carried out with the "pretext of pursuing SWAPO groups."

The idea of minimizing the incidents was also apparent in the statements of other semi official sources contacted by EXPRESSO, although in the area of Ruacana, the dam continuously occupied by Pretoria forces, there were brief clashes with the FAPLA. In the view of diplomatic circles, the attitude of the authorities, which did not even officially announce the raid, is a reflection of the decision not to disturb the atmosphere on the eve of a meeting between the Angolan interior minister, Alexandre Rodrigues "Kito," and the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester Crocker, almost certainly before the end of the year and quite possibly in Luanda.

In the repercussion of the Second MPLA Congress, businessmen connected to a European multinational and large Western companies stressed the strengthening of the line of not favoring a pro-Western position or an anti-Soviet attitude, but increasing commercial relations with the African and Western countries.

According to well informed sources, this policy of discreet nonalignment has not been particularly to the liking of the Soviets. Those sources even related that after the signing of the Lome-III agreement and consequent acceptance of the Berlin clause, during a routine meeting between Eastern ambassadors and Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura, Soviet Ambassador Kalinin sharply criticized the Angolan attitude. According to the same account, Venancio de Moura interrupted Kalinin to remind him that that position was "an Angolan internal matter."

In the light of that situation, there was broad comment regarding the suprises brought about by the new Political Bureau, as occurred earlier with the Central Committee, and its repercussion on Angolan policy. After the transfer of Paulo Jorge from full member of the Central Committee to alternate, it was

the turn of Lucio Lara and Iko Carreira to leave the Political Bureau, with the former remaining, however, as a full member. Diplomatic circles interpreted those demotions as "barter currency" used by the president to reinforce positions. And it really appears that the new Political Bureau has come to confirm the strengthening of Jose Edurdo dos Santos vis-a-vis the other internal factions. Something that provides the fair measure of that was the promotion of Pedro Van-Dunen "Loy," a childhood friend of the chief of state and minister of energy and petroleum, who went directly into the Political Bureau after the Angolan president strongly gambled and won on his entry into the Central Committee.

This promotion must be viewed together with the departure from the Central Committee of the "boss" of the National Fuel Company of Angola (SONANGOL), Herminio Escorcio, admitting the possibility that it represents a way for the government to assume greater direct control over the country's principal source of income. Whether this interpretation is or is not correct will be seen after the government reshuffle that appears to be in the offing and after confirmation of whether Escorcio remains or not in SONANGOL.

Stable Military Situation

In the military area, the situation remains stable. UNITA's activity has been restricted to the areas where it has greater influence, attacking from Gala Cachibo in South Cuanza in the direction of Ndalatando, and in Upper Catumbela in Benguela Province in the direction of Huambo and Benguela.

Well informed sources acknowledge, however, that Savimbi's movement, which still has units infiltrated into the northern part of the country that are responsible for sporadic actions, may regroup them in order to unleash more or less spectacular attacks, especially in areas where UNITA had not operated previously, in "an attempt to demonstrate internationally that he still has strength." Observers point out, however, the fact for the second time in 3 months, UNITA has not succeeded in carrying out any action in the capital that could be evidenced by the international press: first at the time of the meeting of the Nonaligned Nations and now the Congress. It is a fact that the security of the city was reinforced this time, although in a discreet manner.

8711/12790
CSO: 3442/106

MAIN PERSONALITIES IN NORTH-SOUTH CONFLICT UNDERLINED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 15 Jan 86 pp 3, 4

[Text]

There is now little chance in the forseeable future of direct negotiation between President **Hissein Habre'** and Col. **Moammar Gadaffi**. Despite intervention by King **Hassan** of **Morrocco** and President **Abdou Diouf** of **Senegal**, the prospect of a Habré-Gadaffi meeting was slim even before the Franco-African summit in mid-December. Habré has nothing to offer Gadaffi. Certainly it would be of no benefit declaring Chad an Islamic republic, or of joining the Morocco-Libya "union". Habré's main concern now is to follow up his successes in gaining support from the once warring factions in southern Chad.

Libyan military withdrawal from Chad, a possibility seemingly kept alive by Gadaffi's December visit to Senegal (AC Vol 26 No 24) and his talks there with OAU chairman Diouf, looks equally unlikely. He still refuses to recognise Habré as Chadian head of state; he would see Habré only in Tripoli, if at all; and Libyan troops would remain in northern Chad unless replaced by an OAU peace-keeping force made up entirely of Libyan troops. The last, of course, is not a serious proposition. The death in November of Col. **Hassan Ishkal** (AC Vol 27 No 1), once Gadaffi's closest military confidant, had anyhow reduced the influence of withdrawal protagonists. (Ishkal was negotiating with **Ahmad Allam Mi**, Chadian ambassador to **France**).

In this negative climate it seemed - until recently - quite possible that Libyan troops would be ordered to advance southwards from their positions north of the 16th parallel. Habré made the most of this threat at the Franco-African summit, claiming that Libya had increased its troop strength in Chad to over 7,000 (including three battalions at Chicha, 80km south of the main base at Faya Largeau), backed up by 60 aircraft, 300 armoured cars and a number of Mi-8 and Mi-24 helicopter gunships. The new airstrip at Wadi-Doum (4,200 metres long), Habré said, was protected by a battery of surface-to-air missiles.

President **François Mitterrand**, though apparently resigned to Libya's continued presence in the north, warned Gadaffi in no uncertain terms that a Libyan advance south of the 16th parallel would lead to immediate intervention by French rapid deployment troops. Throughout the Franco-African summit Mitterrand placed himself unequivocally behind Habré. On 12 December the Fr 50m-worth of military supplies[1] originally promised by former prime minister **Pierre Mauroy** were finally dispatched. Paris has now flown *Mirages* to Bangui (where France has extensive facilities for a strike force) in the **Central African Republic**, and has briefed the 4,000-odd French troops there on the possibility of rapid deployment back into Chad.

One crucial factor, which both Gadaffi and Mitterrand have to calculate, is the reaction of French public opinion to renewed military involvement in Chad. Personally, Mitterrand would welcome the chance to save face after the embarrassing "mutual troop withdrawal" agreement of September 1984, which Gadaffi never stuck to - and never intended to.

After a period of bloody factional conflict in the south following the French military withdrawal (AC Vol 26 No 10), Habré's government has steadily expanded its authority there. Most codos (guerrillas) have rallied to the government. Habré, who has been paying them off with French money (AC Vol 26 No 21), claims that 30,000 of the 50,000-strong national army are now southerners. Most important, discussions with exiled opposition leaders are well under way. **Mahamat Senoussi Khatir**, whose *Comité d'Action et de Concertion* (CAC) broke off from **Acheik Ibn Oumar**'s *Conseil Démocratique Révolutionnaire* (CDR) last year, was the first to sign an agreement with foreign minister **Gouara Lassou** (in Libreville, **Gabon**, on 11 November). Senoussi's subsequent French-sponsored tour of African countries harbouring Chadian exiles was clearly aimed at encouraging others to follow Senoussi's example. Talks in Libreville with Gen. **Djibril Negué Djogo**'s Brazzaville-based *Front Démocratique du Tchad*[2] and his followers led to a similar agreement on 23 December. Some of Djogo's members were linked with **Goukounie Oueddei**'s pre-1981 government, but Djogo himself is nationally quite well respected. His disadvantage, ultimately, is that since his break with Oueddei in 1983 he has had no military power-base.

Oueddei's former vice-president, Col. **Abdulkadir Kamougué**, while recently in Cotonou, apparently told the French cooperation minister, **Christian Nucci**, that he intended to join Habré. Certainly the latter's erstwhile opponents recognise his government's increasingly powerful position. The test will

be how many exiles, having signed agreements, actually take up Habré's amnesty offer and return to Ndjamena.

In contrast to the south, the north, under Libyan control', is in a state of complete confusion. Gadaffi's traditional policy of playing one faction off against another has left Oueddei's *Government de l'Unité Nationale du Tchad* (GUNT) with a most indeterminate leadership. Oueddei, though usurped by his number two, **Mahamat Idriss**, is still at least nominally backed by Gadaffi. (Oueddei appears to have retained the loyalty of some of his *Forces Armées Populaires*). Acheik, meanwhile, has apparently gone back into GUNT as minister of coordination. The Libyans, who detained him for several months, still keep him under close surveillance.

One of the Libyans' biggest problems is finding a credible leader who accepts Libyan backing and to some extent Libyan orders. At present Gadaffi's real ally in the north might well be **Rakhis Manani**, GUNT defence minister and formerly Acheik's number two. During the latter's detention, Manani behaved ambiguously - presumably because he reckoned he himself could acquire the CDR leadership. If Acheik could extricate himself from Libyan clutches he would probably negotiate with Habré. That raises the question of how many CDR troops, who account for about 60% of northern Chadian forces, would follow Acheik if indeed he were eventually to reach an agreement with Habre.

The durability of Habré's appeasement of the south will depend on several factors, personal and political, especially while political allegiance remains Chad's main marketable commodity. But economic revival, on the back of the relative new-found accommodation, is also essential if the still fragile peace can be consolidated.

There are a few hopeful economic signs: the new bridge at Kousserie makes Ndjamena reachable by land from **Cameroun**; a $7m IMF loan was negotiated last autumn; French aid was increased in 1985 to Ffr 340m (double the 1982 figure); the UN *Development Programme* donor conference in Geneva in early December resulted in pledges of over $450m[4]; and this year's cotton harvest has nearly doubled to 130,000 tonnes - partly due to better rains but also because cotton growers were tilling the fields rather than hiding in the bush.

The serious drawback, however, is the price of cotton: down from CFA750 a kilo four months ago to CFA370 today. And the price is still falling. *Coton-Chad*, the monopoly parastatal which is 17% owned by the *French Compagnie Française de Développement des Texiles* (CFDT), reckons it could lose CFA 200 on every kilo of cotton fibre sold. That

would translate into a trade deficit of about CFA9 bn. The recent decline in the value of the dollar has made things worse.

Unless Habré can negotiate another loan to make up for the cotton loss, the progress towards political reconciliation will have been in vain. For cotton provides about 80% of the country's export revenue and 70% of the government's entire tax revenue. Faced with this disaster, *Coton-Chad*'s only means of limiting its losses would be to reduce the producer price of cotton from its present CFA 300 per kilo. But officials recognise that in the political circumstances this would be unwise. Talks going on now in Geneva between French officials and the *World Bank* will hopefully result in the vital loan. If not, *Coton-Chad* might be bankrupt by the end of the month.

Footnotes

1. Including AML and VLRA armoured cars, 20mm anti-aircraft guns and anti-tank missiles.
2. Made up (leaders in parentheses) of *Comité Permanent* (**Ngarnayal Mbatlemdama**), *Groupe des Démocrates Independent* (**Michel Ngangbet**), *Groupe des Patriotes et Démocrates Tchadiens* (**Jean Bawoyeu Alingué**), *Union Démocratique pour la Paix* (**Gibrine Hissein** and **Djoriot Mahamat Ouya**), and *Forces Populaires pour la Révolution au Tchad* (**Abdul Karim Nadjo**).
3. **Col. Massoud**, who was sent last year to Faya Largeau to reestablish discipline among Libyan troops, has been relieved of his command. Col. **Al Rifi**, who led the Libyan invasion of Chad in 1983, is once again in command.
4. The *World Bank* pledged $100m, the *European Development Fund* $75m, the *African Development Bank* $50m, the French government probably about $100m and other western governments the balance.

/9274
CSO: 3400/1083

GUINEA BISSAU

PAIGC, CABINET CHANGES FOLLOW COUP ATTEMPT

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 29 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] The narrow ruling elite within the governing *Partido Africano da Independencia de Guine & Cabo Verde* (PAIGC) continues to be decimated by the ongoing attempts to scupper President **João "Nino" Bernardo Vieira.** Late last year he survived the fourth coup attempt in five years. Now he is rehabilitating some of those involved in the foiled coup of a former prime minister **Victor Saude Maria** (AC Vol 25 No 20) and purging the PAIGC of politicians and officers close to ex-first vice president **Paulo Correira.**

The driving force behind last November's plot was tribal dissatisfaction among the Balante people in the south. Having played a key role in the independence struggle against the **Portugese,** they felt that President Vieira, a Pepel by tribe, was unfairly favouring the other ethnic groups, including the Peuhl in the central area. The Balante, reputed for their deference towards central authority, put pressure on Correira, the highest ranking Balante in government, to have more Balantes appointed to top positions. Anti-Vieira feelings are particularly strong among Balantes in the army.

The president, aware of the above moves, decided to move against the plotters at the beginning of November, before his trip to attend the Franco-African summit in Paris. Arrested with Correira was Col. **Lamine Cissé,** Maj. **Tue Nambanga,** commander of the Bissau-based armoured battalion, Maj. **Benghat na Beate** (a candidate politburo member), police commander **Tagae Nawae** and presidential *aide-de-camp* **Binhancakres Nanchanda.** Another 25 junior officers and NCOs, most of them Balantes, are also in detention.

Vieira has used the coup plot as an excuse to weed out corruption from the administration. A cabinet reshuffle within the next few weeks is expected to continue the trend at the same time as reinforcing the position of technocrats like **Bartolomeu Simoes Pereira,** minister of planning and international cooperation. (Pereira also gives the president private lessons in basic economics). But the coup attempt has strengthened the radical pro-**Soviet** wing of the PAIGC, whose two leading protagonists are **Vasco Cabral,** minister at the president's office for economic affairs, and **Mario Cabral,** minister of trade and tourism. PAIGC hardliners have tended to back the president in his endeavours and have generally maintained a low profile.

Among the once disgraced politicians to have reappeared in official circles over the last two months are former trade and fisheries minister **Joseph Turpin,** appointed PAIGC secretary-general; **Samba Lamine Mané,** ex-minister of foreign affairs, made governor of Cacheu; and **Manuel Saturnino da Costa,** former minister of the armed forces, given the post of governor of Tomba.

France is now trying to gain more influence in Guinea-Bissau, particularly on the military front, which remains largely dependent on Soviet weaponry and Soviet training officers. A few Guinean officers are now being trained in France, which has provided a small amount of military equipment. French economic influence is most notable through companies like ATREE, a French consultancy group which works in the Bissau economics ministries, the French state mining group, BRGM, which is prospecting for minerals, and *Elf Aquitaine*, the only foreign company looking for oil there. (The one well drilled last year was dry. The government is to grant more exploration licences later this year).

LIBERIA

POLICE FORCIBLY REMOVE WORKERS STRIKING FOR BACK PAY

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 20 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Joe K. Roberts Jr.: "Police Remove Angry Workers -- Three Injured"]

[Text] Workers of the Mesurado Fishing Company were forcibly removed from the company's site on Bushrod Island last Friday by Police Special Task Force, resulting into injuries of three workers, after police were ordered to disperse the angry employees who had gathered there in demand of their 16 months pay.

According to reports, the workers, who are claiming salary arrears of over $1 million, occupied the company's compound last Friday and later, the Special Police Task Force, armed with tear gas and batons, appeared on the scene and chased the workers out of the company's yard up to the Bong Mines Bridge.

A spokesman of the 532 workers, Mr Isaac Wreegbo, an accountant later told FOOTPRINTS TODAY that "we are law abiding citizens and we do not intend to confront the law; all we ask is for management to pay us off so as to avoid further confusion."

The spokesman said that they had been assured by the Labour Ministry that "as soon as a new management took over the fishing complex, we would be paid."

He, however, said that "a new management has taken over the complex, but all our efforts to get our salary arrears or even get back on the job, since we were never dismissed, have been frustrated."

Mr. Wreegbo, on behalf of the workers, appealed to President Samuel K. Doe for his intervention for what he termed, "peace, unity and reconciliation."

Last September, the workers reportedly held hostage the Vice President for Operation, and the Comptroller of the Mesurado Group of Companies in demand of the salary arrears.

The workers' decision to hold the two officials hostage, according to reports stemmed from a press conference held at the time in which it was reported that a "deadlock" had been reached between the National Investment Commission (NIC) and the Eastern Atlantic Fishing Company (EAFC) on the issue of direct investment incentives to the company, the EAFC had reportedly decided to pay the amount owed the workers by the former management and reemploy them.

After last Friday's incident, all the workers marched to the Zone One Police Station in Point Four Bushrod Island to make what they called "a formal complaint" to the Desk Sergeant and later threatened to go to the Capitol Building if they were not satisfied.

Those injured during the incident were Eric Freeman, 27; Captain Mohamed, 16; and Alexander Momoh, 24.

/12851
CSO: 3400/1102

LIBERIA

UP ISSUES PREREQUISITES FOR GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 23 Jan 86 p 12

[Text] The Executive Committee of Unity Party (UP) announced yesterday that the Party stands by its original decision that it is not to be represented in the National Legislature as presently constituted.

A press release issued yesterday by the party said those Unity Party partisans who have taken their seats in the National Legislature are doing so as individuals and not Unity Party Legislators.

The Executive Committee, according to the release, reaffirmed the party's "Unswerving commitment to meaningful, concrete and genuine national reconciliation".

In this connection, the party reasserted the following conditions as prerequisites for serious national reconciliation:

1. That all political detainees be granted general and unconditional amnesty.

2. That strong action be taken against all government officials who are presently harassing, intimidating and molesting citizens all over the country simply because such officials do not approve of the party affiliation of those citizens.

3. That very definite and effective measures be taken to ensure that no citizens/partisans of whatever origin suffer any revenge or reprisals as a result of their political affiliation.

4. That the full rights of citizenship including the right to travel abroad, be restored to all who have been released from political detention; especially those against whom no criminal reasons have been established for their initial imprisonment.

5. In order to dispell all rumours locally as well as internationally, a National Commission of Inquiry be constituted to consist of authorized representatives of all registered political parties, the Council of churches, the Chamber of Commerce, the National Bar Association,

the Muslim Council, among others. This Commission shall have the authority to thoroughly investigate all matters pertaining to the November 12, 1985 episode, and shall publish its findings so that the Liberian people can be fully informed about this national tragedy, the release signed by UP Secretary-General Walter Y. Wisner, concluded.

According to the October 15 election results, UP won one seat in the Senate and three in the House of Representatives.

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CSO: 3400/1102

LIBERIA

LAP CANDIDATES ACCEPT LEGISLATIVE SEATS

Gbunblee Accepts Senate Seat

Monrovia SUNTIMES in English 27 Jan 86 pp 1, 6

/Text/ Senator Hilary F. Gbunblee, who was not available during the qualification of the legislators of the Second Republic during the inauguration of the President and Vice President of Liberia on January 6, 1986, was on Monday sworn into office as Senator for Nimba County by the President, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe.

The special ceremony took place in the Capitol Building in the presence of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Vice President and the President Pro-Tempore of the Senate and the other legislators of both Houses of the National Legislature.

Due to the resignation from the Liberian Senate by Honorable Edward K. Sackor, now the Minister of Internal Affairs, Senator Gbunblee now becomes the Senior Senator of Nimba County in the Senate, according to a consensus reached by the Senators at Tuesday Senate meeting.

Honorable Gbunblee becomes the second Liberia Action Party Senator to take his legislative seat in the Senate, thus increasing LAP's current representation in the Upper House of the Legislature to two.

Senator Tuan Wreh, the Senior Senator of Grand Kru County and National Chairman of the Liberia Action Party, was the first LAP legislator to take his seat in the Senate.

With the qualification of Senator Gbunblee, the strength of the combined opposition in the Senate has now been increased from two to three, including Unity Party Junior Senator Ruth Perry of Grand Cape Mount County.

Bamakpa To Sit In Legislature

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 31 Jan 86 p 1

/Text/ A Liberia Action Party (LAP) Representative-Elect from Nimba County, Mr S. Patrick Bamakpa, has said he will accept his seat in the National Legislature.

Speaking in an interview with the Liberia News Agency yesterday, Mr Bamakpa said his decision to accept the seat was in consonance with LAP's commitment to peace and openness, adding, "my action is also in line with President Doe's call for national reconciliation."

He said it was time for Liberians to set aside their differences and "work together in the supreme interest of oneness and peace."

The LAP Representative observed that the happiness of the Liberian people should remain the prime responsibility of every patriotic politician in the Second Republic, "we oppose anything to the contrary".

He said as a small nation with its various ethnic groups interrelated, and confusion in Liberia could easily dislocate the entire social fabric.

Mr. Bamakpa then called on Liberians who advocate peace and stability to practically pursue the Green Revolution to its logical conclusion because according to him, "well-fed people are a happy people".

/12851
CSO: 3400/1092

LIBERIA

DOE ORDERS GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION IN 'GREEN REVOLUTION'

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 28 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

/Text/ High ranking government officials, especially cabinet ministers, who do not engage in agricultural activities within a year would be dismissed, President Samuel K. Doe has cautioned.

Referring to the "Green Revolution" which government launched on January 10, 1986, he said "those who make the law must live by the law."

Dr Doe made the remarks Monday when he commenced work on his farm in Tuzon, Grand Gedeh County, to give a personal boost to the "Green Revolution."

Expressing the "strong" conviction that agriculture is one of the basic pillars for improving the Liberian economy, he said, if government is confident that Liberian farmers could supply rice for the local market without shortages, they would be given "exclusive rights" for the sale of farm, meanwhile, will cultivate rice, plantain, cocoa and coffee, among other agricultural produce.

His next nation - wide tour, he added, would consist mainly of the inspection of farms to determine the impact of the "Green Revolution" on the Liberian people.

The Chief Executive said the "Green Revolution" was launched to create an awareness of the importance of agriculture and to encourage the people to invest in the soil.

President Doe observed that the communal farming program enunciated earlier yielded good results, but regretted the lack of an effective system at the time to purchase produce from the program.

The Liberian leader, accompanied by the First Lady and a delegation of 11 government officials, is still in Tuzon continuing work on his private farm.

About 200 citizens and residents from various areas in Grand Gedeh County helped the President Monday, to clear a portion of the farm.

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CSO: 3400/1093

LIBERIA

FINANCE MINISTER DENIES PLAN TO WITHHOLD SALARIES

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 28 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

/Text/ Rumours going around in Monrovia that government plans to withhold the payment of two months salary arrears of all civil servants due to financial constraints have been discounted by an official of the Ministry of Finance.

It has been widely rumoured that because of the tight financial situation facing the country, government had decided not to pay civil servants their November and December 1985 salaries.

The rumours have it that through the Ministry of Finance, government is only considering the possibility of paying the January salaries of civil servants, thus waiving the two months arrears due to the situation.

But speaking in an interview with our reporter yesterday, the Special Assistant to the Finance Minister, Mr Michael D. Titoe, said such rumours are false, baseless, unfounded and have no reason to be given deserved credibility.

Mr Titoe noted that as a matter of fact, the Finance Ministry is to release shortly the November checks of three government agencies based on a letter the ministry received yesterday from the National Bank of Liberia (NBL) which is the "agency accessible to the cash while we do the collection".

He pointed out that while it is true that government is experiencing "financial difficulties", there is no need at this time to withhold the two months pay of its employees.

He added that it is naive for such rumours to be circulating at this time when government had already reduced salaries across-the-board by 25 percent, retired employees of retirement age and retrenched others for unproductivity in consideration of the financial constraints.

"With all these measures taken, why should there be rumours that government employees' salaries for November and December will not be paid?" Mr Titoe wondered.

He noted that government is at present negotiating for funds to complete payment of those arrears owed its employees, and assured that if the funds are available, government may complete the payment of November salaries before the end of February.

Meanwhile, the Minister of Finance, Mr G. Alvin Jones, is heading a five-man government delegation to Zurich, Switzerland, today to attend the "board meetings" of the LAMCO Joint Venture, Bong Mining Company and the Liberia Mining Corporation (LIMINCO).

According to Mr Titoe, members of the delegation include Justice Minister, Jenkins K.Z.B. Scott; Planning Minister, Paul Jeffy; Labour Minister, John C.L. Mayson; and Presidential Affairs Minister, George Boley. He said the delegation is expected to be away for nearly a week.

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CSO: 3400/1093

LIBERIA

NEW COMMANDING GENERAL PROMISES TO MAINTAIN ORDER, DISCIPLINE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 29 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Momo Doley: "General Gayflor Promises to Maintain Order, Discipline in the Army"]

[Text] The newly appointed Commanding General of the Armed Forces of Liberia Major Gayflor Y. Johnson has promised to maintain discipline and order in the armed forces through the kind cooperation of the men and women in arms.

He said that the primary duty of soldiers was to protect lives and property in the state but noted that this could only be done through discipline, cooperation, and understanding.

Speaking in an interview with this paper, General Johnson observed that the development of this nation should be the primary concern of every Liberian, and should not be left entirely to the men and women in arms.

He expressed concern about the prevalence of lies and rumours which he said could only undermine our development efforts, and urged Liberians to do away with these bad practices and put hands together for the development of their nation.

General Johnson lauded President Dr Samuel K. Doe for appointing him as Commanding General and promised to serve his people to the best of his ability.

Also speaking was the principal adviser to the Commanding General Col. John D. Solo who praised the new Commanding General for his excellent performance for the short time he has been in the post, and urged him to continue his good services to the nation.

Meanwhile, General Johnson has called on all commanders of military installations to set aside February 1 (Saturday) for a clean-up campaign.

/12851
CSO: 3400/1095

LIBERIA

EDUCATION MINISTER GONGAR SPEAKS OUT

Depoliticization of Education

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 30 Jan 86 pp 1, 8

/Text/ The newly appointed Minister of Education, Mr Othello Gongar has declared that his administration's primary objective would be to de-politicize all institutions of learning in the country so as to create a conductive atmosphere where students can acquire sound education.

Responding to a reporter's question during his first press conference held yesterday at the Education Ministry, Mr. Gongar said he considers "politics as an extra-curriculum activity on school campuses" and that what students need most is to "study hard; get a degree, then they can look at other things."

Minister Gongar's statement apparently came in the wake of last week's controversy on the campus of the University of Liberia where some students reportedly "threatened to take legal action" against the authorities of the university "if they obstruct the free association of students as provided in the Constitution of Liberia."

According to reports, the students' threat to take legal action against the university was in response to a press release by the President of the University of Liberia, Dr Joseph G. Morris that he would not allow student political parties to operate on the campus of the University of Liberia until the decree banning student politics on campus is repealed.

Minister Gongar said yesterday that he is not against students participating in politics, but added that the concept of politics in schools had been misconstrued by students.

He gave an example that "students electing their leaders on campus was different from students refusing to go to classes because they were not in favor of a certain member of the House of Representatives."

The Minister, who himself actively participated in students' politics while attending the University of Liberia in the early 1970s said, "it is best for students to do one thing at a time in their best interest."

Foreign, Local Scholarship Cuts

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 30 Jan 86 pp 1, 8

/Text/ The Ministry of Education has dropped about 200 students who are on government's local scholarships but is still financing between 25 to 30 students who are on the government's foreign scholarships.

Speaking at a press conference yesterday, Education Minister Othello Gongar, said that the ministry would not offer any new scholarships to students because, he said, "we owed various institutions in the country for over two years, and we will maintain this position until the economy of the country improves."

He, however, noted that government would still sponsor those students in foreign countries since they are far away from home, but added that "no further scholarships, would be awarded for foreign studies."

Last December, the Ministry announced that because of financial constraints facing the country all students who are on government's local scholarships program would have to find ways and means of paying their own tuition beginning this academic year.

Meanwhile, the new Education Minister has outlined a number of "goals" which he said would help to improve the internal and external efficiency of the country's educational system.

Minister Gongar said his administration would seek "accountability at all levels and functions including payroll control, the use and maintenance of government properties in accordance with laid down procedures and rules, as well as the efficient use of the ministry's limited resources.

Minister Gongar said that his priority for academic year 1986, would be how to correct the apparent deteriorating performance and standards in the school system, which he said, would include staff supervision and monitoring of schools' activities, teachers upgrading and certification, as well as cooperation between the ministry and the national teachers' union in the interest of students.

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CSO: 3400/1091

LIBERIA

LUP CHAIRMAN KPOLEH REMAINS INSISTENT ON NEED FOR NEW ELECTIONS

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 31 Jan 86 pp 1, 2, 10

/Text/ The Standard Bearer of the Liberia Unification Party (LUP), Mr William Gabriel Kpoleh, has said that "the continuous disregard by some politicians and the bizarre inclination to trample on other people's rights with glee and impudence will no longer be tolerated in Liberia".

He said "what Liberians need most now is a responsible democratic system provided for free and fair elections, and established a civilian government chosen through such elections to bring to an end the alleged coups and coup plots resulting into numerous losses of lives of politicians and civilians".

A press release issue yesterday by LUP said Mr Kpoleh was making a brief statement at the Water-Fall Conference in Kpatawee, Bong County over the weekend to make the launching of LUP county-to-county conference in an effort to discuss pertinent issues of the party with local leaders.

The release quoted Kpoleh as pointing out that "if elections were not free and fair then any government formed through electoral malpractice would in the long run collapse administratively and structurally".

He said "this is so because government coming into power through unjust electoral means can not get the necessary cocperation, goodwill and sympathy of the people they seek to govern".

The LUP national leader noted that "so far nobody has succeeded in rigging the cooperation, goodwill and sympathy of any politically intelligent people like Liberians".

According to the release, teacher Kpoleh reminded all concerned with the conduct of Liberia's existence to remember that "there are rewards and benefits in this world and hereafter for honest work and similarly there are disadvantages and a high price to be paid for every bad judgment, bad deed and dishonest action".

He emphatically said that "no LUP candidate has and shall take any selected seat be it in the legislature or even the Presidency of this Republic contrary to the organic law of LUP until the complaints against elections irregularities which SECOM admitted being involved in itself are heard or after All-Party Conference for National Reconciliation is held satisfactorily".

Mr Kpoleh noted that a political party is a legal entity formed by a group of individuals to fully exercise their political franchise and legal rights and, its candidates are only those specially named to SECOM.

He said unless they are independent candidates, the SECOM does not recognise them individually, to do so, is to violate the principle of legal entity and rights conferred on a party by the National Constitution and the Party's Constitution and Articles of Incorporation recognized by the laws of that State binding on its members.

"SECOM can therefore legitimately treat with any LUP Candidate only by and through LUP", he noted, adding "a contrary action positively invites chaos and distrust in the laws of the land".

Referring to the FOOTPRINTS WEEKENDER newspaper of January 26, 1986, which carried a front page article entitled: LUP LEGISLATOR SEEKS NDPL MEMBERSHIP, Mr Kpoleh told the conference that Mr James Kiahoun was once a member of LUP but "because of his untrustworthiness, betrayal and other gross dishonesty to the party, he was publicly expelled and SECOM was officially informed and the Liberian nation accordingly notified to that effect".

He concluded that Mr Kiahoun's presence in the legislature does not represent LUP, adding, "It is more preferrable for LUP to remain without representation in government than to accept fraud as a legitimate political course in Liberia".

Present at the conference were the LUP Supreme Council members headed by the Vice Standard Bearer, Harold H. Ndama, and LUP County leaders from Montserrado, Nimba, Margibi, Lofa, Bong, Bomi, Rivercess, Sinoe, Maryland, Grand Gedeh, Grand Kru, Grand Bassa and Grand Cape Mount counties.

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CSO: 3400/1095

LIBERIA

COFFEE, COCOA PLANT CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT APPROVED

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 23 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] An agreement for the construction of a $1.2 million coffee and cocoa processing plant in Bgarnga, Bong County, has been concluded between the Liberia Produce Marketing Corporation (LPMC) and the East Asiatic Company (EAC).

LPMC Managing Director, Francis Dunbar disclosed this at the weekend during a reception tendered in his honor by the LPMC Gbarnga Branch.

He said the agreement underscores the level of cooperation between the Danish company and his corporation and will help LPMC process first grade coffee and cocoa for export.

He explained that the contracts marks the second phase of a recent agreement with the EAC.

Mr Dunbar said under phase one of the agreement, a three-million dollar rice mill plant was last year constructed in Gbarnga.

The LPMC Managing Director, who was on a tour of Nimba and Bomb Counties to inspect the corporation's facilities there, was accompanied by a visiting EAC executive, Mr Erling Lausten.

Mr Lausten, who was present at the reception, pledged his company's willingness to train Liberians in the area of marketing and shipping through the LPMC.

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CSO: 3400/1102

LIBERIA

SURVEY REVEALS SOARING PRICES IN DRUGS, ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

Monrovia THE MIRROR in English 30 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] Prices of essential commodities and drugs are soaring at an alarming rate.

A survey conducted by THE MIRROR yesterday revealed that prices have gone up between 10 and 100 percent in the supermarkets and the Pharmacies.

In the supermarkets, one half dozen of eggs now sells at $1.10 instead of $1.00, Blue Band Margarine, one pound weight, $1.13 instead of $1.06, large size cube sugar, 79 cents instead of 68 cents, while a tin of costic soda formerly selling at 75 cents now costs $1.50.

Late, last year, Mrs Mcleod Darpoh, Minister of Commerce, Industry and Transportation announced that her Ministry and the Finance Ministry were jointly working out a price list for all commodities.

Following this alarming situation, Our Reporter went to the Commerce Ministry yesterday to find out how far the discussions for the price list had gone.

Although Minister Darpoh was not immediately available to talk to Our Reporter, a well informed source said the Commerce Ministry was assiduously working on the possible price list.

The source said Minister Darpoh was holding a series of meetings with her staff on the issue.

He gave the assurance that the price list would be published as soon as the Ministry concluded its work.

The source did not, however, say whether officials of the Finance Ministry have been to the meetings.

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CSO: 3400/1093

PRESIDENT VISITS PEQUENOS LIBOMBOS DAM PROJECT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] President Samora Machel visited the Pequenos Libombos Dam construction works in the province of Maputo yesterday. He was accompanied by General Sebastiao Mabote of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, Lt General Armando Panguene, National Political Commissar of the Armed Forces, and by Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Rui Lousa. During his visit, the chief of state learned of the progress on the projects at that complex and talked at length with domestic and foreign technicians who are working there.

The main importance of the Pequenos Libombos Dam lies in the fact that the storage of water in its reservoir will make it possible to regulate the flow of the Umbeluzi River downstream of the dam, a basic requirement if the flow required to strengthen the intake process for the current water supply of the city of Maputo is to be provided.

Apart from this main goal, the economic analysis of the use of the Pequenos Libombos, the viability study on irrigation using the Umbeluzi, and the previability study on irrigation of other areas using the dam reservoir have demonstrated the possibility of irrigating some thousands of hectares of farmland downstream and upstream of the dam.

President Samora Machel had high praise for the work being done by the contractors for the project. The Strade Coop Mozambico, a group made up of Italian enterprises, has the responsibility for the civil construction work.

The chief of state praised the joint effort of the technicians of various nationalities cooperating closely with the Mozambican technicians and workers. This joint effort, he stressed, is making the construction of a project of great economic and social value to the country possible.

The excellent progress in the construction work at the Pequenos Libombos Dam has its origin in the capability of organizing the work and the life of all of the citizens laboring there properly.

The civil construction was begun on 15 February 1983. The first phase, diversion of the Umbeluzi River, was completed on 9 May of that year, and the excavation of the zone where the concrete structure was to be placed then began.

With the second diversion phase, begun last year, the waters began to flow through the floodgates, which will make it possible to complete the central section of the earthen dam. It is expected that this work will be completed by the end of this year or the beginning of the next. The total estimated budget for this undertaking is 4.5 trillion meticals (1982 prices).

With the building of the Pequenos Libombos Dam, the first steps have been taken in transforming the valleys of the Umbeluzi and the Tembe into a highly developed zone from the economic and social points of view.

In addition to this, conditions will be established so that the natural resources of the region, the soil and water in particular, can be used in the most rational fashion, very naturally benefitting the population in the capital of the country from various points of view.

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CSO: 3442/120

MOZAMBIQUE

GOVERNOR DISCUSSES 1985 ACHIEVEMENTS IN GAZA PROVINCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Xai-Xai correspondent Bento Niquice]

[Text] "According to the assessments made of the main activity pursued throughout 1985, we have concluded that considerable success has been achieved in our province on various combat fronts, particularly where the campaign against shortages of food and clothing and against the armed bandits is concerned," Governor Aurelo Manave stated during a speech at a popular assessment meeting held in Xai-Xai. On that occasion, the first secretary and the governor of Gaza spoke about the main tasks carried out in the province in the course of the year just ended, as well as the prospects for this year. It should be noted that other gatherings of this sort have been held in various parts of Gaza, at which party and government cadres or leaders gave an accounting of their activities.

The meeting in question, held on 30 December in the 3 February communal settlement in the district of Xai-Xai, in Gaza, is regarded as one of the largest ever. It was attended by party and government officials from the localities and communal settlements in Xai-Xai. Aurelio Manave began by explaining some characteristic aspects of the people's government stressing the structure and functioning of the party and state organs on the central and provincial levels.

In one of the portions of his address, the leader of the province of Caza made it very clear that, "as a people's government, the people are the reason for our existence, and as such, it is to them that we must render an account of our activities," because, he said, "only thus is it possible to detect irregularities such as to be able to correct them."

Economic Sector

Colonel Aurelio Manave took up various aspects of this subject having to do with what has been done in the economic sector throughout the past year.

He emphasized the reorganization of various agrarian enterprises in this province, an activity which culminated with the creation of the Xai-Xai and

Chokwe agrarian leadership units. He said that this work is to continue during this year.

The continued distribution of individual farm plots to the people, particularly the residents of the cities and towns in this province, was another task noted by Colonel Aurelio Manave as having been carried out throughout the year.

This work, he stressed, was accompanied by the distribution of cattle for use as draft animals and the establishment of private and family farmers associations, among other things.

According to the governor of Gaza, again in the economic sector, the cleaning and repair of some insecticide tanks was undertaken. This work had been interrupted because of the shortage of cement and other equipment used in this kind of work.

He also said that the clearing of the main drainage ditches located in the district of Xai-Xai, with the capacity of serving an estimated area of more than 2-100 hectares, was undertaken. He added that this work, although it has been crowned with success, initially was hindered to some extent by the lack of machinery and by the fact that this ditch-clearing work had not been done since the last floods in 1977.

On the subject of marketing, Colonel Aurelio Manave recalled that during the 1984-1985 harvest, the province of Gaza had set 4,000 tons of cashews as its goal. However, due to factors which he did not detail, it was only possible to mark it 2,234.8 tons of this product.

Further on the subject of marketing, the governor of Gaza said that the process of setting prices for some projects was undertaken last year, notably those for cattle (as draft animals), goat kids, sheep, fresh and dried fish and potatoes.

Social Sector

In the social sector, special mention was made of education and health, particularly with regard to the establishment of new schools, the introduction of new classes on certain educational levels and the establishment of more health stations, respectively.

According to the governor of Gaza, schools established during the year just past included the Nwaxicoluane preuniversity school (10th and 11th grades) and high schools in Chidenguele, Manjacaze, Chongoene, Xai-Xai and Guija, in the district of the same name. Also the Machulane High School was reopened.

Again on the subject of education, this official emphasized that the construction of a teacher's institute in Chicumbane is proceeding successfully (although there is a shortage of materials). It will serve to train middle-level teachers.

In this connection, the introduction of the 8th and 7th grades in the Macia and Chibuto high schools, respectively was undertaken within the context of the implementation of the national education system.

Irregularities and Abuses

During the meeting in Xai-Xai, some participants spoke to raise questions, which were immediately answered by Governor Aurelio Manave.

One of the important contributions was that of Nwanfenguane Alfredo Zimila, a citizen of about 50, who voiced a complaint about violations of the rule on whippings. He said that this penalty is arbitrarily applied by "certain unspecified opportunities."

"Nowadays, whippings are often administered solely because a militiaman has gone to the house of a citizen and asked for a beverage he does not have, or because of some other petty problem," that citizen said. He added that in many of these cases, this penalty is imposed on individuals without any court trial. He also made a point of telling Governor Aurelio Manave about the water shortage problems suffered by his settlement, as well as the need for a secondary school and the lack of transportation so that residents can travel to the city and back.

"We also have the problem of unidentified individuals who have raped our women under cover of night. The last case of this sort occurred less than a week ago," Alfredo Zimila said.

Responding to these and other concerns voiced by the people, Aurelio Manave said that all of these matters will be taken under study by sectorial officials.

One fact worthy of mention is that the majority of the speeches expressed support of the divisions adopted at the 14th People's Assembly Session held in the capital of the country at the end of last year.

Free Travel Possible

Colonel Aurelio Manave congratulated the people of the province of Gaza on the role they have played in the battle against and denunciation of the armed bandits. He further praised the massive enrollment of the people in the People's Militia and the local forces.

He said that as a corollary to this determination, patriotism and heroism, 65 citizens from various sectors were decorated or received emulation prizes during the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the winning of national independence, which was celebrated in June of last year.

Aurelio Manave described the current political-military situation in the province of Gaza as calm, although small groups of the bandits have launched some attempts to assassinate and steal from the defenseless people in sporadic and adventuristic fashion.

"But we can state that the situation is rather good. One can travel from one end of this province to the other without any problems. In 1986, we know that we will win further victories in this sector," he said.

Farm Production Increase Certain

Every effort will be made in the province of Gaza this year to ensure an increase in the production of corn, rice, beans, cassava and sweet potatoes. Efforts will also be made to guarantee application of the principle according to which each peasant should have a hectare of farmland planted to cotton, "to feed the factories."

The principle according to which each family should raise small and large animals is also to be applied this year.

"We must continue with the energetic battle against the armed and unarmed bandits such as to guarantee the olding of the second general elections, during which we must elect our best representatives," Colonel Aurelio Manave urged.

Expressions of Solidarity

Aurelio Manave received a gift of farm products from the people of 3 February communal settlement. On that occasion, the local secretary of the OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women] informed the governor of Gaza that these products were harvested during the present campaign, thanks to the effort devoted by the party and the government of the province to the clearing and repair of the drainage ditches through that part of Xai-Xai.

The merchants in the district of Xai-Xai, for their part, presented Colonel Aurelio Manave with the sum of 12,000 meticals, in a gesture of solidarity with the natural catastrophe victims.

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MOZAMBIQUE

EQUIPMENT FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY REACHES MAPUTO PORT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] In accordance with the agreements signed by the People's Republic of Mozambique with various international organizations, working equipment and various goods which will play an important role in the economic relaunching of industrial enterprises and other activities has been arriving in our country. Since the first days of this year, this transport activity, which, according to our information, will immediately benefit certain industries, the telecommunications sector and the cashew and coconut harvests, has been intensive.

For the past 3 days, the Nacional Setubal, a vessel chartered by MOCARGO to carry goods and equipment from Northern Europe to Mozambique for the rehabilitation of our national industry, had been unloading in the port of Maputo. A part of these goods is being financed by the World Bank.

For example, 10,000 tons of wheat for animal feed compounds and 800 tons of malt for the beer factories in Maputo are being unloaded. Later, another 200 tons of malt will be unloaded in Beira.

A source with whom we talked at the SOGERE informed us that these thousands of tons of malt will make it possible for the factories to operate for 3 months at the currently planned level.

This vessel was also carrying electronic equipment for the Mozambique telecommunications system. It will be installed in the system's satellite stations which are being built at various points in the country.

Another lot of goods the Nacional Setubal has already unloaded was made up of trucks of various types for the shipping of cashews. They were purchased within the context of the French Central Fund project for the launching of economic recovery in Mozambique.

We learned from MOCARGO officials yesterday that two French delegations, one from Ifafood and the other from the TIM, are in Maputo for discussions with their Mozambican trade partners, the SOCIMO and MOCARGO.

These delegations have come for talks with importers, to discuss the implementation of projects and to establish closer economic relations with a view to regular import and export trade.

A delegation representing the Central Fund will also come to this country in February. It will analyze the implementation of economic recovery programs, with an on-the-spot assessment of the advantages obtained from providing marketing with the mains for trade with the peasants.

On the other hand, a ship carrying barges, tugs, ferryboats and rolling stock to be used in the coconut production recovery project, also with Central Fund financing, will dock in our country shortly.

The Mozambican economic recovery program has required Mozambican foreign trade enterprises to become more aggressive in the trade sector, making a profound effort to ensure that the equipment and consumer goods reach our country in time to play an active role in each respective phase.

This is the case with the MOCARGO, in particular, which has already undertaken many times to charter ships on the international market which can bring this equipment here, taking back export goods on the return trip. INTERMECANO is another enterprise involved in the import of vehicles and spare parts, with an effort to obtain the types of vehicles best suited to the characteristics of each area of activity.

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MOZAMBIQUE

FARM PRODUCTION IMPROVES NAMAACHA STUDENTS' DIET

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Alexandre Zandamela]

[Text] The increase in farm production, as an integral part of academic training, has significantly improved the diet of the students at the Namaacha Basic Farm School in the past 3 years. The farm activity at that school, begun in June of 1983 with a view to the production of a vast range of garden crops and the raising of cattle, swine and poultry, has also benefitted some schools and enterprises in that frontier town, as well as the capital of the country. According to information obtained in that locality by our reporter, the Namaacha Basic Farm School earned profits from marketing in the last year alone in excess of 11 million meticals.

The first impression obtained by a visitor to the Namaacha Basic Farm School will certainly be the splash of green immediately visible and extending as far as one can see, through the vast plantings of corn, beans, rice, kale, lettuce, tomatoes, onions, etc. Farther on down, the visitor will see the coops for ducks and chickens, the corrals and pigsties which contain a significant number of animals. When our reporter traveled to that technical-vocational school, he learned from Antonio Raul Candido, a livestock technician there, that the bustling production level being reached today began in June of 1983, with a view to supplying the school which was then experiencing a serious food shortage. On the other hand, this production is also designed to supply meat and garden produce to other technical schools on the basis of the guidelines established by the State Secretariat for Technical and Vocational Education (SETEP).

Record Swine Production

Antonio Candido told us that the production unit at his school, which is becoming a real business, began its livestock breeding activities with hogs--75 females and four males.

"With the passage of time, we began to obtain excellent results in this sector, because we always had feed available and the support of the Provincial Swine Enterprise, which not only included us in the distribution of feed, but also gave our unit other aid. With the money from the sales we purchased a

truck, which completely resolved our transportation problem, since the vast majority of the products we need for our unit are purchased in Maputo," he said.

The raising of swine in the production unit at the Namaacha Basic Farm School has thus been increasing, and there are now more than 700 hogs. The pigsties, which occupy a large area, are cleaned daily to prevent the diseases which might possibly develop, above all in this summer season.

"We have three workers for this task, in addition to the students, who make a great contribution. Moreover, it should be emphasized that livestock work is a part of the special training of the third-year students. Thus the practical classes even include the direct handling of the animals," Antonio Candido said.

One of the alternatives chosen by the school to resolve the problem of the feed purchased in Maputo was the introduction of local feed, such that the swine have both types of feed. Moreover, this system is also used for cattle, which are taken out to pasture daily. The school presently has 34 head of cattle.

"In fact, our work is moving ahead without major problems, and we can rely on the support of the SETEP, and the Provincial and District Farm Offices.

"One of the aspects worthy of note has to do with the participation of the students in the work, which has been positive. Moreover, they are aware that because of this, they will enjoy a more varied diet. Our sales are to the other technical schools, in accordance with the instructions of the SETEP, and last year we sold nearly 27 tons of pork," the livestock technician at the Namaacha Basic Farm School emphasized.

Ducks and Chickens

After stating that the school has in this way completely resolved its food problem, at least where meat and eggs are concerned, Antonio Candido discussed the poultry-raising sector. He pointed out the production of fires achieved, estimated at 739 birds.

"Beginning in January, we will introduce 2500 chicks so that, perhaps by June or July, we can replace the laying hens we have now. We will also slaughter then, selling the meat to our workers and other technical schools. This, moreover, is what we have been doing with eggs," he noted.

As to the raising of ducks, Antonio Candido said that production is still low, since it was only begun in 1985, with about 40 birds. "In any case," he said, "we believe that production will increase during this year."

Crop Production

The Namaacha Basic Farm School, in addition to livestock breeding, also engages in crop production, with the students participating in this work. A vast green area, stretching beyond one's view, is planted to cassava, corn,

beans, cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes, onions, cucumbers, peppers, sweet potatoes, carrots and other garden crops.

"All of this production in excess of the supply to the school is sold as well, as is the case with the livestock products. Unfortunately we are having machinery problems interfering with the goals established," Antonio Candido said.

He further noted that the school has only one tractor for the farm sector, and in addition to the field work, it is used for transporting goods within the town. "If we could obtain one or two more tractors, I am fully convinced that our farm production would reach new levels," our interlocutor concluded.

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PROBLEMS HINDERING MILITARY SERVICE CENSUS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] Last Thursday, the census effort in connection with Compulsory Military Service (FMO) for 1986 had been under way exactly a week. This census covers all the citizens of Mozambique of both sexes born in 1969. During this census, which will extend until 2 March, citizens who were not included in previous years may also be surveyed.

According to military sources to whom our reporters talked, the results of the first week can be regarded as positive, in view of the fact that the mobilization and consciousness-raising effort with young people began late, and therefore the number of future recruits who presented themselves at the census stations was limited to the present level.

"The influx of young people covered in this survey effort for Compulsory Military Service will improve considerably. Since we began on the second of this month, the number coming in has been relatively higher, at least at this center, than that during the first week last year," Anania Silvano Tune, chief of the Urban District No 5 recruiting center, told our reporter. This center is located in the 25 June "A" district in Maputo.

Our interlocutor added that the influx of citizens covered by the survey is still not satisfactory, because Station No 5 covers the Luis Cabral, Jardim, Inhagoye "A" and "B," Nsalene, 2 June "A" and "B," Bagamoyo, Malazine, George Dimitrov, Zimpeto, Magoanine and Boquiso districts.

"I am convinced that there are a large number of young people in these districts in the age group covered by this census for compulsory military service, which means that by now we should have registered an average of 100 to 150 future soldiers at least," Anania Silvano Tune explained.

Our reporter learned that the young people covered by this census are encountering some difficulties in the process. One of them has to do with the lack of photographs, because the firms providing them are faced with a shortage of materials.

"Other young people do not appear because they are still trying to obtain documentation. We have already sent a number of young people back because

they did not have the complete documentation required for the census for compulsory military service," Anania Silvano Tune said.

Orientation Meeting

According to reports this newspaper obtained from some of the census centers located in the city of Maputo, mobilization and consciousness-raising meetings are to be held shortly in various districts in the city for the young people covered by this compulsory military service census.

The meetings, designed to mobilize and inform not only the young people involved, but their parents as well, will be organized by the political bodies in each residential zone.

"We believe that with the holding of such gatherings, the influx of citizens covered by this survey will improve significantly, since at present many young people still do not understand the essential nature of the task of defending our country," the chief of the Urban District No 5 Recruiting Center, Anania Silvano Tune, explained.

According to our interlocutor, these meetings will be held throughout each weekend so as to allow the city block leaders in each district to participate in this work.

Documentation Needed

We learned during our visits to the various compulsory military service census stations, the young people involved should, when registering, present two photographs, a statement from the dynamizing group in the place they reside and another from the school showing the level of education completed, an identity card and a certificate of domicile.

Our reporter was informed that the citizens covered by this census effort have encountered great difficulty in obtaining all of the documentation needed for registration. This fact, we learned, is due basically to the delays seen in the issuance of statements, both by the schools and by the dynamizing groups in the residential sectors.

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MOZAMBIQUE

TANZANIAN BORDER DISTRICT OFFICIALS PLAN MEETING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] The government and party authorities in the frontier districts of the provinces of Cabo Delgado and M'Twara, in Tanzania, are scheduled to meet at the end of this month in Mocimboa da Praia to discuss cooperation and friendship issues of mutual interest.

According to information obtained by our reporters in Mocimboa da Praia, the meeting is awaited with high hopes. It will be the first to be held since the initial declarations of intention in September of 1984 by the government authorities in M'Twara and Cabo Delgado. That initial contact was designed to create what was called at the time "free trade between the two provinces."

It has been learned that at the meeting scheduled for the last week of this month, the Mozambican authorities participating will include the administrators of Palma, Mueda and Mocimboa da Praia, heading their respective delegations. We were not given the names of the Tanzanian districts which will participate in the meeting, but it is reported that there are a total of four.

The recommendations for matters to be discussed at the meeting had already been dispatched to M'Twara this week for consideration by the Tanzanian party. These questions were drafted during a meeting held last week in Mocimboa da Praia with the administrators and first secretaries of the three districts in the northern part of the province of Cabo Delgado participating.

The traffic in goods between Mozambique and Tanzania, including goods of first necessity and items of strategic importance to the national economy, the unchecked movement of people to and from M'Twara and the indiscriminate slaughtering of animals, including protected species, will be included on the agenda as the main concerns of the Mozambican party. However, the main goal of this and the coming meetings will be to find the mechanisms needed to establish mechanisms providing norms for the movements of people and products, in order to launch mutual and overall cooperation between Cabo Delgado and M'Twara.

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MOZAMBIQUE

STATE BODY INITIATES HOUSING SURVEY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portugese 21 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] A campaign launched by the Administration of State-Owned Buildings (APIE) has been under way for some days in the city of Beira. It is designed basically to complete a survey of the cases of illegal occupation and improper use of buildings by renters, and in a first phase, it will be focused on the districts of Macuti and Matacuane, where irregularities have already been found.

This campaign is being carried out by APIE brigades created for the purpose, working closely with the structures in those districts. They are verifying lease documents and making official inspections of housing units, the provincial construction and water director, Adelino Ribeiro, said.

This effort was planned after reports of various kinds of irregularities, as well as the improper use of building premises by some renters, were reported.

According to statements by this official, a number of cases of renters living in APIE apartments without the proper contracts have already been found.

The irregularities detected include failure to pay rent on houses, in some cases for up to 6 months. Adelina Ribeiro said that the Rent Law prohibits such tenants from continuing to occupy the houses.

This official noted that in such cases, however, the renters cannot be evicted immediately.

The renter is notified to present himself at the APIE offices within a period of 10 days to regularize his status.

[Line or lines missing from text of original here] causes of this lag, millions of meticals are also owed.

[Line or lines missing from text of original here] distributed through the enterprise. If the tenant does not appear, he can be evicted, Adelino Ribeiro emphasized.

Another Problem

Due to the difficulty in purchasing fuels, specifically wood and coal, the deterioriation of state-owned buildings is being aggravated.

In this connection, Adelino Ribeiro said that in the survey work which is being done, one instance was found in which a fire caused by the use of wood damaged the doors of the kitchen cupboards in one housing unit.

Some tenants, when questioned by the API survey brigades about missing flooring often mention the shortage of wood, which has led the brigades to conclude that wooden flooring be used as a substitute for firewood.

Delays in Payment

Concerning the delays in the payment of rent on housing units, the APIE official admitted that this problem does in fact exist. Its origin lies in the delay in the preparation of receipts for 1984.

Adelino Ribeiro recalled that one case of delay was also due to negligence and apathy in the checking of the work of the APIE.

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MOZAMBIQUE

PRODUCTION RECORD SET IN MAPUTO GREEN ZONES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] During the farm season last year, the cooperatives in the green zones in the city of Maputo harvested 1500 tons of garden crops and produced 200 tons of meat, overall. This is the record production achieved since the establishment of the General Cooperatives Union in 1982. According to Albertina Damane, vice president of the union, the irrigation system installed at 40 cooperatives and the consistent support of the party and the government, as well as international organizations, were the main factors in this achievement.

In the capital belt, there are 151 farm cooperatives whose activities are overseen by the General Cooperatives Union. This body provides support for the shipping and marketing of products, cadre training, administration and farm aspects.

Albertina Damane reported that the 1500 tons of garden crops were sold in the city's main markets, in the Matola and 1 May districts, and even door to door to the consumer, not only to facilitate sales, but also to help the people in the suburban zones and sparing them the need to travel.

Motorized pumps have been installed at 40 cooperatives, making year-round production possible. Many international humanitarian organizations, including OXFAM-America, NORAD, UNICEF, Caritas and others, have provided the cooperatives with support in terms of farm equipment (hoes, machetes, etc.) and seeds. The People's Development Bank (BPD) provided 60,000 contos for investments and 25,000 contos for current expenditures (purchase of seeds, fertilizers and insecticides, the leasing of tractors and other equipment) last year. The progress made by the cooperatives in the green zones is mainly the result of this support.

Due to the actions of the enemy, grain production did not show substantial improvement last year. The cooperatives in Catembe and Matola were most seriously affected, according to Albertina Damane. Because of this, the BPD granted the cooperatives in Catembe a moratorium, a source at that institution announced.

Theft in the Cooperatives

This year a larger grain harvest, mainly corn, was expected, but it proved to be impossible because there are vandals who invade the state farms and steal ears of corn.

Our interlocutor said that at the Marien N'Gouabi Cooperative alone, half a field of corn was stolen last week. Some thieves commit armed robbery, thus neutralizing the effectiveness of guards at the cooperatives.

To deal with these thefts, some cooperatives have already established corps of militiamen. The cooperative farmers are picking the corn now, even before it is dry, and selling it. Our interlocutor explained that four shipments of this grain have already been made. Thus the yield expected, both in corn for marketing and in seed for the coming seasons, will not be achieved, she added.

"We will produce, for we are not afraid of the thieves," Albertina Damane assured us.

At this point, there are 10,500 cooperative farmers in the 181 cooperatives in the green zones. The majority of these producers are provided with nurseries, social centers and consumer cooperatives located at the zonal unions (centers for the cooperative workers in certain areas).

According to a source at the BBD, 11 zonal unions and the General Union have financing. The plans for amortizing credit have been scrupulously observed, since the production is highly profitable.

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MOZAMBIQUE

ESSO PLANS OIL PROSPECTING IN NORTHERN CABO DELGADO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Rogerio Sitoe]

[Text] A new and important center of economic development on a national scale may be established in the northern part of the province of Cabo Delgado. The location is the district of Mocimboa da Praia, where preparations are currently being made for the drilling of the first oil prospecting well about 15 kilometers from the town, under the auspices of an American oil company, ESSO. Parallel with this, interest in the Mocimboa forest has increased substantially in the past 2 years, and the cutting of timber for export has been stepped up, with the establishment of two enterprises, our reporter learned there.

During the first week of this year, large ships bringing various heavy equipment for oil prospecting from Mombasa and Singapore dropped anchor near the small port of Mocimboa, causing an unprecedented bustle in this region, where tens of persons and vehicles are ready and waiting for the launching of the search for "black gold" later in this quarter.

A substantial part of the equipment had already been unloaded by the end of last week. The arrival of yet another vessel bringing additional equipment is expected.

According to reports published in the last quarter of 1984, during the visit paid by the head of the province, Army General Alberto Chipande, the first well is to be drilled about 15 kilometers from the town of Mocimboa Praia.

The initial work was done by the CGG [General Geophysics Company], a French company under contract to ESSO, last year. Basically, it involved seismic studies, among other things, to determine, on the basis of computerized results, the zones where the first prospecting wells will now be drilled.

There is no information nor estimate on anything further pertaining to oil prospecting in Mocimboa, the first to be undertaken in our country. The other activities are being pursued in total secrecy. In answer to a question posed to one of the technicians involved in the current operation by this reporter, there was only a simple and laconic statement. "I can only say that there is

gas in the M'twara region." M'twara, in the province of Tanzania, is on the frontier with the Mozambican district of Palma, which in turn is on the boundary with Mocimboa da Praia.

Timber

Two new wood-cutting enterprises began selling timber in the forests near Mocimboa de Praia last year. The greater part of this lumber is destined for export. One enterprise is a private one and the other is a mixed enterprise, the Algerian-Mozambican Forest Company (SAMOFOR).

The forests in the district of Mocimboa da Praia are rather rich in timber, and the majority of these areas are almost unexploited. Felling timber in different and clearly delimited regions, the SAMOFOR is involved specifically in the cutting of Umbila, while the private enterprise has opted to sell a number of species.

In the general estimate, all these investment activities will create a larger job market for the residents in that region, on the one hand, while on the other hand, there will be substantial social and economic development in the town of Mocimboa da Praia, which has without a doubt turned its attention to the search for "black gold."

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MOZAMBIQUE

COMMUNICATIONS EXPERTS COMPLETING TRAINING IN BRAZIL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] Five technicians from the Mass Media Office of the Ministry of Information returned to Mozambique last Wednesday after a 6-month stay in Brazil where they apprenticed in various sectors related to the manufacture of data processing equipment. Another individual from that ministry who is engaged in a one-year apprenticeship in that Latin American country, in the general electronics field, is scheduled to return to the country next June. With the return of these five technicians, the number of cadres employed in that office who have completed their training in Brazilian institutions totals 15.

A source affiliated with the office administration told this newspaper that between the end of February and the beginning of March, eight more workers will go to Brazil. They will apprentice in the communications enterprise administration and management sector, general reporting, editing and publication, television and communications media direction and production.

The same source said that workers from the provincial mass media offices are also participating in the apprenticeships in Brazilian institutions for technicians at this establishment. The group which will depart for Brazil shortly includes workers from the Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Gaza and Maputo offices.

Different Specialties

According to the mass media office administration, the five individuals who have now returned to this country were able to increase their knowledge in the information sector as follows.

One individual who trained with Bahia educational radio in Salvador da Bahia added to and perfected his knowledge of radio language and the production of educational programs. He will work with the radio program entitled "Communal Settlement."

Two individuals trained in the video field with Rio Grande do Sul television in Portalegre. One of them worked as a cameraman and the other as an assistant producer, covering the production of the program, scheduling and

film editing, among other things. Beginning this month, these two individuals will work on the "Channel Zero" television program.

One of the two technicians in the print journalism sector apprenticed with a newspaper in Portalegre which has a daily circulation of 200,000. The other studied general reporting techniques, editing and publishing. The mass media office indicated that one of these individuals will head the editorial staff at the Nampula office, while the other will work in the headquarters office, with one of the editors of the newspaper O CAMPO.

Why Brazil?

According to the mass media office, the apprenticeships for its cadres are financed by the UNICEF, working with the Ministry of Information in our country and Brazilian enterprises in the branch. For example, UNICEF, a United Nations body, paid for the stay of the apprentices in Brazil, while our country covered only the transportation costs and the Brazilian enterprises covered the cost of the courses.

According to the information given us, the five technicians who have returned to this country were praised by the enterprises where they worked, not only because they demonstrated a high degree of professionalism, but also because of their conduct.

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MOZAMBIQUE

HEAVY RAINFALL THREATENS CROPS IN SEVERAL PROVINCES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] Rain is continuing to fall in some of the provinces of our country, in some cases threatening the destruction of vast areas under cultivation. In some zones, the local authorities have now begun to distribute seeds for the peasants to plant where the first phase crops were damaged by the rains.

According to a report carried on Radio Mocambique yesterday, a vast program will be launched today to aid the families in the suburban districts of the city of Pemba whose homes were entirely or partially destroyed by the rains which have been falling since November.

According to that source, Army General Alberto Chipande, head of the province of Cabo Delgado, visited the residential districts of Ingonane, Natite and Cariaco Monday, where he saw the damage done to many homes by the rains.

Following this visit, a working commission was appointed. It includes party and state officials on the Pemba city level, some representatives of the provincial government and directors of businesses located in the capital of Cabo Delgado.

Within the next few days, this commission will attempt to find a temporary solution to the drainage problem in the city of Pemba.

On the other hand, a campaign to provide the families affected with material aid will be launched. A businessman in the capital of Cabo Delgado, Razak Nurmohamade, has contributed 100,000 meticals to this project.

According to Radio Mocambique, in the district of Natite alone, the rains have caused total or partial damage to 68 homes.

The Situation in Tete

Meanwhile, reports from Tete, which were also carried by Radio Mocambique yesterday, indicate that the intensive rainfall may threaten the farm season presently under way in the district of Maravia.

This same source added that the rains have been torrential in the northern and southwestern parts of the district, preventing the peasants from pursuing their farm work.

In Maravia, the rains have already threatened the first harvest, since production is at a halt.

It has rained in the last few days in various parts of the country. A week ago, the Beira newspaper DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE reported that a serious storm, accompanied by heavy winds and rain, struck the capital of Sofala. The bad weather brought down electric transmission lines and trees, and also destroyed homes.

The material damage suffered by Electricity of Mozambique on that occasion was estimated at about 100 contos, but it is feared that the total will be higher.

The winds experienced at that time reached 100 kilometers per hour, DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE reported, adding that Chipangara was one of the districts affected.

Meanwhile, the rains caused flooding on the Pungoe River, as we reported at the time. Tens of families living on the left bank of the river were forced to flee to the international highway and the Beira-Machipande railroad line.

Many state farms suffered damage, and the peasants were forced to harvest their corn early.

On the right bank of the river, the evacuation of the residents was hindered by the reluctance of the people to leave their fertile fields.

In the province of Zambezia, as we also reported at the time, the rains caused flooding, above all in the coastal zone. First-phase crops were partially destroyed.

Although the losses are not regarded as high, the Provincial Farm Office immediately began distributing seeds so that the peasants can replant the crops destroyed.

Rain is continuing to fall in the southern part of the country, in Maputo and Inhambane in particular. In the city of Maputo, the weather has been unusual, with squalls, more or less heavy rainfall, and periods of sunshine, hot and cool weather.

5157
CSO: 3442/122

ZAMBEZIA BUS COMP PLAGUED BY DIFFICULTIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] "The difficulties experienced by the Zambezia Bus Enterprise (ROMOZA) are tending to become more severe with every passing year, due to the shortage of operational units and spare and replacement parts. And if steps are not taken, this enterprise is doomed to bankruptcy." This statement was made by Jaime Samo Gudo, the director of the enterprise, in an interview granted to our correspondent in that region of the country.

Contrary to what the plan for last year called for, the ROMOZA showed a substantial decline in all sectors. "This situation was due to a number of factors, including the destabilizing actions by the armed bandits and the limited supply of fuels to the Gurue and Alto-Molocue district offices," our interlocutor explained.

The enterprise plan called for carrying 876,000 passengers in the course of last year, while the total came to only 359,000, or 41 percent of the goal. In terms of distance traveled, the total was 174,000 kilometers as compared to the 343,000 planned, representing 50 percent fulfillment.

The plan called for 12,949 runs, but only 4,431 were made, representing 34 percent of the planned figure.

In achieving the levels described above, eight buses were to be used in Quelimane, Gurue and Mocuba.

The province of Zambezia, the second largest in the area, with a population of 3 million, or a fourth of the population of Mozambique, is not well-served by transport facilities.

Jaime Samo Gudo said that the resolution of the problem "requires not only new buses, since there is also a need for spare parts to maintain the fleet in functional condition, such as to satisfy the demand by offering more services."

He went on to say that contact has been made with the provincial government to set forth the situation of the enterprise, particularly where the current condition of the fleet and its problems are concerned. "The response we

received encouraged us, because we were promised that this situation would be discussed in government meetings and may be included in the import priorities of the province this year," he added.

Last year the enterprise spent more than 900,000 meticals on purchases of office equipment.

The irregular purchase of equipment on the market has been the greatest bottleneck, the director of the ROMOZA said further.

Workshops Essential

Despite the problems the enterprise is experiencing, the operation of this sector is satisfactory, as the people using these transport facilities in the environs of the city of Quelimane, where the enterprise handles the most traffic, can testify. "We have personnel specializing in mechanics in the workshops. It is they who ensure that the buses function. This sector has used every recourse possible, and has even adapted parts, serving to minimize some of our problems, our interlocutor said.

5157
CSO: 3442/122

BRIEFS

BULGARIANS DONATE UNIFORMS--The cooperative workers from the People's Republic of Bulgaria serving in our country have presented the State Citrine Enterprise in the district of Boane in Maputo with 100 uniforms and 100 pairs of boots for the militiamen in that citrine production unit. The ceremony at which that gift was presented took place in one of the enterprise blocs on the Umbeluzi River. The presentation was made by Lachezar Krastev, first secretary of the Bulgarian Embassy in Maputo, who was accompanied by two of his compatriots, engineers B. Chanov and Davko Popgavrilov. The gift representing Bulgarian solidarity was accepted by Antonio Cabral general director of the enterprise. The new militia uniforms are gray, and the caps bear an emblem in the colors of the national flag of that socialist country in Europe. During the presentation of the gift, the militiamen, who were lined up for the ceremony, were properly uniformed. Antonio Cabral said at the ceremony that this equipment will further increase the combat morale of the militia units which are the faithful defenders of the infrastructures of the enterprise, thus ensuring an increase in production and productivity. He also noted that this unit has suffered innumerable incursions by the armed bandits, but that the militiamen have been able to respond properly to the enemy attacks. Lachezar Krastev said in turn that the Bulgarian cooperative workers see this gift as aid so that "our Mozambican friends, the workers in this unit in particular, can produce for the good of the Mozambican people and mankind in peace." The general director then presented the delegation representing the Bulgarian cooperative workers at the ceremony with two small animals, in the name of all the workers at the State Citrine Enterprise. It should be noted that this citrine production unit is made up of six blocs located on the banks of the Umbeluzi River. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jan 86 p 3] 5157

SWEDISH AID FOR RESETTLEMENT--(Maputo) (TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA) In addition to increasing the regular aid funds for Mocambique by 30 million kroner to 300 million kroner, Sweden is to contribute 6.5 million kroner for facilitating the return of those Mocambiqueans who were forced to leave Sofala province in central Mocambique. This was announced by Swedish Foreign Aid Minister Lena Hjelm-Wallen to the [Mocambique] goverment following talks on Monday [3 February]. The return settlement has a high priority for the government of Mocambique, since it is given special support to those of its citizens who were subject to attacks by the South African supported MNR guerrillas. The latter, despite an agreement between Mocambique and South Africa, are continuing these attacks. For several years now, South Africa has subjected the country to destabilizing and sabotage actions, primarily directed production facilities and such social targets as schools. [Text] [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 4 Feb 86 p 6]

NEW CADRES FOR LICHINGA--Three individuals appointed to head certain state sectors were installed in Lichinga in a recent ceremony at which the president of the executive council of that city, Abel Safrao, presided. They are Afonso das Neves Ussene, director of urban services; Eugenio Eduardo Combe, first urban locality administrator; and Augusto Pereira Amido, head of funeral services and the urn factory. The new cadres now in office previously served as first urban locality administrator, head of education services and head of urban services, respectively. Speaking at the installation ceremony, Abel Safrao said that "this ceremony, simple but of great political dimensions, is the result of the proper implementation of the guidelines of the FRELIMO Party concerning the need for popularization and democratization in our government activities." This official also said that in the execution of their duties, the new cadres must accept and develop the confidence the people place in them. On the other hand, he urged that they use proper leadership methods, always combatting bureaucracy. "This necessarily means avoiding action on an improvised basis," he said. He recalled that the appointment of these cadres to head the sectors was announced during the last expanded session of the Lichinga City Executive Council. Moreover, this body, which met recently in expanded session, approved the report on the activities it carried out last year and the Territorial Plan and Program for this year. At the session, the main decisions adopted by the city assembly since its establishment were analyzed, as were the documents to be submitted to the 12th session of that people's body, which is to begin its work in Lichinga shortly. The work of the expanded session of the Lichinga City Executive Council was directed by its president, Abel Safrao, and participants included the members of the secretariat of the city committee, department directors, administrators of the urban localities and mass democratic organization cadres. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jan 86 p 3] 5157

CSO: 3442/121

SOMALIA REPORTED SEEKING NORMAL RELATIONS WITH ETHIOPIA

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 5 Feb 86 p 6

[Article by Guenter Krabbe: "Doves of Peace Rather Than Soldiers With Knives Dripping With Blood in Their Mouths--Somalia Wants To Normalize Relations With Ethiopia--Change of Course by Siad Barre"]

[Text] Mogadishu, 4 Feb 86--Somalia is prepared to make sacrifices and compromises to normalize relations with Ethiopia and thus reduce tensions at the Horn of Africa, President Siad Barre told the president of the Interparliamentary Union, Stercken, in Mogadishu. The Somali president said he had told the Ethiopian head of state, Mengistu Haile-Mariam, at their first meeting in Djibouti a couple of weeks ago that the mutual distrust would have to be reduced and that neither country must impute to the other that it wanted to expand its territory at the expense of its neighbor. Somalia is "tired of the centuries-long fight," Siad Barre told Stercken.

Stercken, Bundestag [FRG parliament] deputy and [line dropped in print] committee of the Bundestag, during his visit to the Somali capital described economic links between the two countries as the best way to get around the difficult question of the Ogaden. Peace, he said, is "the aim and not necessary [as published] the way" to achieve cooperation and good-neighbor relations.

Ethiopia and Somalia, said Siad Barre, are "tied to various blocs." If "the superpowers clash" at the Red Sea or at the Horn of Africa, he said, not only the region but also Europe would suffer. The Europeans too have to be interested in a settlement, he pointed out. However, he warned the West against improving its relations with Ethiopia at the expense of Somalia. Quoting the Somali version of the proverb about the bird in hand, he said: "One does not throw away the fruit in one's pocket before one has picked the new fruit off the tree." Siad Barre consistently spoke about "Ethiopia"; the deprecatory term "Abessinia," which had been used for years, has disappeared from the official vocabulary.

The change in course in the policy toward Ethiopia announced by Siad Barre is not yet being accepted everywhere in Mogadishu. The head of state wants to expand the dialogue which has just been started with Ethiopia and to put aside controversial questions for the time being. Deputy Foreign Minister

Mohamed Ali, on the other hand, keeps talking about a border between the two countries which, in the Somali view, has "not been internationally recognized" and a neglect of the development of "West Somalia" by all regimes in Addis Abeba. West Somalia until a couple of weeks ago was the official term used for the Ogaden. This Ethiopian territory is inhabited by nomads and small peasants of Somali origin for whom Somalia in the past few years has demanded the right of self-determination--in effect, separation from Ethiopia. Until 1977/1978 Somalia had gone so far as to demand annexation of the Ogaden. It began a war of aggression against Ethiopia, which had been weakened by revolution. At that time the Soviet Union, with arms supplies and generals as well as more than 20,000 Cuban soldiers, sided with Ethiopia, which previously had been tied to the West, and won the war against Somalia, which previously had been tied to the Soviet Union. The hate pictures displayed since that time on walls and official buildings of Magadishu showed grimacing Ethiopian soldiers with knives dripping with blood in their mouths and claws on their hand were painted over in January and replaced by pictures of a dove of peace perched on the Horn of Africa or flying through an open portal into a bright future. But the change of course has not yet found its way into all offices of the Foreign Ministry and to all deputies. This is probably due more to slovenliness and habit extending over many years than to opposition against the new policy.

The speaker of Parliament, Mohamed Ibrahim, expressed official thanks to Stercken for his crucial assistance in bringing about the meeting in Djibouti. In Addis Abeba and in Bonn, in talks and negotiations with ministers and ambassadors of the countries concerned, as well as through procedures of the parliaments, Stercken had managed to overcome Ethiopia's original refusal to sit down at one table with other countries of the region and particularly with Somalia in order not only to combat the drought but also to cooperate constructively in regional development. In the end Mengistu even agreed in Djibouti with Somalia and Sudan to establish joint committees. Both neighbors had previously been accused of supporting Ethiopian separatists or even wanting to annex Ethiopian territory.

8790/13167
CSO: 3420/22

DAR ES SALAAM STILL SHORT OF FOOD

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Jan 86 p 3

/Text/ District commissioners of Ilala, Kinondoni and Temeke districts in Dar es Salaam Region have said that although many designated distribution shops had millet and cassava flour, the people were not buying them, SHIHATA reported.

The DCs said out of 425 tonnes of foodstuffs distributed in the region daily, 255 tonnes were of cassava flour.

The daily requirement of food in Dar es Salaam Region is 560 tonnes of maize flour (SEMBE), 250 tonnes of rice and 150 tonnes of wheat flour.

The DCs for Ilala and Temeke districts, Ndugu Abdu Palla and Ndugu Bernadetta Kunambi, respectively, said there was still a big shortfall of rice.

Only 26 tonnes were being distributed in the region against the 125 tonnes requirement.

They said some businessmen were discouraging the people not to eat millet and cassava flour so that they could continue to sell maize and SEMBE at hiked prices.

The Kinondoni DC, Ndugu Hemedi Mkali, said some businessmen were only purchasing SEMBE and maize from National Distributors Limited (NDL) centres at Magomeni, Kinondoni and Mikocheni, leaving out millet and cassava flour.

Any designated shop keeper found without any type of food would be punished, including the withdrawal of a trading licence, Ndugu Makali warned.

Availability of round potatoes and bananas from Arusha and Mbeya regions has improved. A bunch of banana was now selling at between 180/- and 250/- compared to 400/- when there was acute shortages of diesel.

Officials of the NMC and NDL were not available for comment yesterday.

/12851
CSO: 3400/1098

TANZANIA

PRESIDENT MWINYI URGES IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 2 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Attilio Tagalile: "Modern Farming Is Our Only Hope, Says Mwinyi"]

[Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi yesterday reiterated that improved agricultural production was the only solution to the country's economic problems and urged Tanzanians to learn modern farming as fast as possible.

Opening a three-day special meeting of regional commissioners and Cabinet ministers here, the President said no amount of external assistance, including an International Monetary Fund (IMF) package, would solve Tanzania's basic problems of poverty and declining standard of living of its people.

An IMF package would only bring temporary and, therefore, false relief. "The right prescription for our problems is modern farming -- and we must train ourselves fast to become modern farmers", Ndugu Mwinyi said.

He hinted that the special meeting would discuss land use and distribution patterns, settlement patterns in the rural areas, utilization of agricultural extension officers, and the distribution of farm implements and inputs.

Other topics are agricultural research and its application in the villages and livestock keeping.

President Mwinyi told the leaders that time had come for the Government to account for unfulfilled promises to the agriculture sector. These include pledges to make agriculture central to national plans, allocation of more resources and replacement of the hand-hoe with better tools.

He said the Government was determined to fulfill these objectives because failure would mean the collapse of the nation. Unless concrete measures are taken to revamp agriculture, Tanzania's survival as a respectable nation cannot be guaranteed, he stressed.

Reviewing the country's growing economic problems, President Mwinyi said from 1980/81 to 1984/85 financial year, the expenditure of the government and its institutions out-striped its revenue at an average of 1,200,000m/- per annum.

For instance,he said, during the 1981/82 financial year, the Government spent 2,254,000m/-. In 1984/85 the expenditure hit 3,092,000 m/-. This kind of expenditure, the President said, could be likened to a person who eats seeds that he had been loaned.

On food and cash crops production, the President said the country has recorded a serious decline, giving the example of cotton exports which fell from 44,000 tonnes in 1981 to 27,000 tonnes in 1984.

Sisal had fallen from 55,000 tonnes in 1981 to 3,000 tonnes in 1984; cashewnut from 38,000 tonnes in 1979 to 25,000 tonnes in 1984 and tobacco from 11,000 tonnes in 1981 to 5,000 tonnes in 1984.

The President said apart from the decline in exports, cash crop prices at the international market continued to plummet with each passing year, compounding the country's economic problems.

He said sisal prices had for instance fallen from 5,222/- per tonne in 1980 to 4,872/- in 1981 and finally to 4,413/- per tonne in 1982.

The food production sector, had not yet succeeded in satisfying the country's food demand, resulting in Tanzania having to import food to fill the gap.

Ndugu Mwinyi said during 1980/81 Tanzania spent 576.5m/- in foreign currency to import 264,000 tonnes of food. In 1981/82 the country spent 383.8m/- to import 130,000 tonnes, in 1982/83 some 177.5m/- was spent to import 93,800 tonnes and in 1983/84, 331.2m/- was spent to import 134,600 tonnes of foodstuffs.

The President said Tanzania was currently beset with a huge debt which the country was not immediately able to repay, noting that until last year, Tanzania had debts amounting to 4,716m/- (262 million US dollars). Total accumulated debt was 8,879.2m/- (522.3m US dollars).

He said failure to pay the debts, especially those whose repayment period had matured, had reduced the country's chances of getting new loans from international credit institutions.

The President further said that the country's earnings were very small compared to its import demand in raw materials, spare parts, vehicles, machines and fuel.

He said while in 1980 the Tanzania's foreign exchange needs (and consequently expanditure) were 21,960m/- (1,220 million US dollars), the country earned a mere 9,090m/- (505 million US dollars).

Ndugu Mwinyi gave the country's foreign exchange needs, its earnings and real expenditure as follows:

In 1981, needs stood at 24,156m/- (1,342 million US dollars), earnings were 10,134m/- (563 million US dollars) and expenditure was 21,114m/- (1,173 million US dollars).

In 1982, needs were 25,974m/- (1,443 million US dollars), earnings were 7,434m/- (413 million US dollars) and expenditure was 19,692m/- (1,094 million US dollars).

In 1983 needs stood at 27,792m/- (1,544 million US dollars), earnings were 6,822m/- (379 million US dollars) and expenditure stood at 14,742m/- (819 million US dollars).

In 1984 needs stood at 29,178m/- (1,621 million US dollars), but our real earning were 6,606m/- (367 million US dollars) and the expenditure was 15,002m/- (839 million US dollars).

On parastatal organisations the President said the organisations suffered the biggest losses during the 1982/83 financial year, amounting to 2,483m/-.

He said acute shortage of essential commodities in the country had given rise to high commodity prices, an alarming increase in racketeering and thriving of corruption.

/12851
CSO: 3400/1098

MULTINATIONAL OIL COMPANIES EXPLORE FOR OIL IN TWO MAIN AREAS

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 15 Jan 86 p 8

[Text]

TANZANIA: WHIFF OF OIL. Nine multinational oil companies are in various stages of exploration. There are two main areas of interest: the Rift Valley lakes, where the geology is relatively unknown, and the geologically much better-known coastal belt, where so far only gas has been found. The next two years will show whether Tanzania has exploitable oil.

Amoco, the **American** oil company which is so prominent in exploration throughout Africa, particularly on the Indian Ocean littoral, has recently renewed its interest in Tanzania by taking a 28,500 sq-km concession over Lake Rukwa and the Usanga flats in the south-west of the country. *Shell*, a company which does not have a good exploration record, appears to have been interested in the concession. But the government, keen to spread concessions between different companies, favoured *Amoco*. In practice the decision is of limited significance, because *Amoco* and *Shell* have an agreement to give each other a 50% option on any concessions in the Rift Valley. *Shell* continues its exploration operation (in which *Esso* has a 40% stake) in its vast concession in and around the Selous game reserve, where it has been working for four years. Extensive seismic work has been completed, two dry wells have been drilled, with one more due for completion by the end of the year.

A consortium of *International Energy Development Corporation* (IEDC), *Kuwait Foreign Petroleum Exploration Company* and *Elf Aquitaine* took a 12,000 km-square concession on the coastal belt north of Dar-es-Salaam early this year. The consortium, later joined by *Broken Hill Petroleum*, is now drilling at Kiwangwa, with IEDC as the operator. Geologically it looks promising. About $10m is being spent on one wildcat; and another is in the offing. The ubiquitous *Amoco* apparently wanted a 50% stake in the consortium. A number of other companies scrambled over themselves unsuccessfully, to join it.

The **Italian** company, *Agip*, has a small concession on the coast near Songo Songo, where an *Agip-Amoco* consortium found gas in 1974. In 1976 the concession was relinquished and handed back to the state *Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation* (TPDC). Agip's 1982 gas find at nearby Mnazi Bay will probably go the same way. The Songo Songo concession will expire shortly unless further drilling commitments are made. The government plans to use the local gas for a urea and ammonia plant at the coastal town of Kilwa. (TPDC has found a small, probably unviable, gas field at Kimbiji 30km south of Dar es Salaam).

Amoco, *Shell* and the **Norwegian** state company, *Statoil*, are all interested in coastal concessions between Dar and Songo Songo. *Statoil*, which has opened an office in Dar, has supported seismic work for TPDC on Pemba Island, but has yet to start its own exploration.

TPDC has recently received the results of preliminary survey work done by *Duke University* around and on Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria. Hydrocarbons have been identified. Though *Duke* is heavily supported by *Shell* and *Amoco*, the survey will probably be sold, along with the concessions, to the highest bidder. Deep water technology will almost certainly be required.

Proven gas reserves at Songo Songo are about 726 billion cubic feet, and about 609 billion cubic feet at Mnazi Bay. But only the government ever had great expectations. So far the only progress is a feasibility study for a pipeline to Kilwa. And the proposed fertiliser plant there is still on the drawing-board, despite a formal decision to go ahead with construction. The problem is money: potential financiers are wary of putting up a lot of capital for a remote plant producing something easily available on the world market. The delays and doubtful economics behind the Mufindi pulp and paper mill, for instance, have been particularly discouraging.

There is some optimism about finding oil in the shallow Lake Rukwa. But its remoteness will make even survey work extremely expensive. At least $6.5m has already been committed. If the results are promising, a drilling barge will have to be flown in at enormous expense. Similar development problems afflict most of the exploration areas.

Even if Tanzania's crumbling infrastructure was restored, and somehow the oil companies managed to start production, Tanzania would not entirely escape the oil-producing syndrome of reckless spending, the amassing of individual fortunes (corruption is already endemic) and the temptations for a military coup.

/9274
CSO: 3400/1083

NATURAL GAS EXPLORATION ON SONGOSONGO ISLAND

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] Everything is in place for exploration of the huge natural gas reserves in Songosongo, a small island on the coast of Kilwa Masoco, in the Lindi region. Approximately 10 countries and international organizations together have made available the 10 billion shillings necessary for exploration for the gas to be used for the production of fertilizers by the Kilwa Ammonia Company (KILAMCO). Pill Mtambalike, editor of SHIHATA, writes:

Songosongo, a small island, a small piece of land in the vast Indian Ocean, is going to have a direct impact on the Tanzanian economy when exploitation of the natural gas buried deep within it begins in the next 2 years.

The Songosongo fields have 32.77 billion cubic meters of confirmed natural gas reserves. If the probable and possible estimates are considered, this figure could increase to 42.89 billion cubic meters. The gas is rich in urea and ammonia and will be used in the manufacture of urea and ammonia fertilizers by the Kilwa Ammonia Company [KILAMCO).

The total cost of the project was estimated at 11 billion shillings and a number of countries and financial organizations have already assumed the commitment to invest in the project. These include Sweden, which is going to build the prefabricated factory complex to begin next year, Yugoslavia, France, Austria, China, the World Bank, the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC), the European Investment Bank and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The factory will have a production capacity of approximately 345,000 tons of ammonia fertilizers and 520,000 metric tons of urea fertilizers per year which, it is expected, will have an available market within the country and much demand in the international market. It is expected that this will enable the country to earn about 170 million shillings (about $10 million) annually.

A U.S. firm, the Overseas Investment Corporation (OPIC) a subsidiary of the Agrico Chemical Company, is going to manage the operation together with the Tanzanian Government.

OPIC has already given final approval for loan guarantees and risk insurance of 1.275 million shillings (about $75 million), making this the largest operation by a U.S. company in the country.

The Norwegian International Development Agency is rendering assistance in the rehabilitation of the port of Kilwa Masoko to meet the expansion needs of the city that will stem from the existence of the factory.

The exploration for hydrocarbons in Tanzania, especially of natural gas and oil, goes back to the 1970's, when the rise of the prices of these products forced many African countries to seriously consider the reports about the possibility of the existence of hydrocarbons in their countries.

Since then, Tanzania has spent about 1.5 billion shillings on prospecting for hydorcarbons. And with the discovery of gas in Kimbiji, a few kilometers from Das-es-Salaam and in Songosongo, many companies were attracted by the exploration.

The Norwegian State Oil Company (STATOIL) is studying the coastal strip, using already available exploration data. The study, sponsored by NOWAD, will include the compilation of a report on the Kimbiji reserves, establishing the gas reserves existing there.

STATOIL is also going to evaluate the geology of the Kimbiji region, the Dar-es-Salaam bay and the oil potential of all of the coastal sedimentary basin.

A French company, the ELF Aquitaine, interpreted the seismic data along a 226-km line last year and the government is negotiating a production-sharing agreement with the company.

Standard Oil (ESSO) and Shell Petroleum Development Limited (Tanzania) obtained more than 4,500 km of seismic data on the area extending from the Selous hunting reserve to Ruvu Valley. The two companies are drilling together in Ruaruka.

Another exploration well will be drilled in Makarawe, between Tanga and Bagamoyo by the International Energy Development Corporation (IEDC). The IEDC completed the checking and detailed seismic inspections in the zone.

Agip and Amoco, whose tests on the well in Mnazi Bay made possible the discovery of large quantities of natural gas, are evaluating the geology of the region of Lindi and Mtwara and have requested the concession of an oil mine lease.

Aeromagnetic data and observations are being conducted jointly by Kenya, Uganda and Zaire over Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika to ascertain oil potential.

The Petro Canada International Assistance Company financed the gravity inspections over Lake Rukwa and the swamps of Usangi in Mbeya and revealed the possibilities of the existence of large deposits of hydrocarbon.

The existence of hydrocarbon is going to have a tremendous impact on the country's petrochemical industry. They are going to help projects such as the oil mixing and lubrification factory, which has been gathering dust for a long time.

With the continued discovery of natural gas in the southern part of the country, the hydorgen cracking system, in which gas will be used to convert oil residues

into gasoline, kerosene, liquefied petroleum gas and butane gas, which was also in abeyance, may be reconsidered.

Nevertheless, even with this encouraging future, the leaders exhibit prudence over the discoveries, fearing that they may not be fruitful because of possible evidence that they are not commercially viable that there are no funds to exploit them.

"Let us not allow ourselves to be deceived by false hopes that we have oil. We still have a long way to go and we have to continue working hard in all the other production sectors," warned then-President Nyerere.

The minister of waters, energy and minerals and the Tanzanian Oil Development Company (TPDC) seem to have taken seriously this spirit of "prudence."

Even so, the Tanzanian economy is going to receive happily the confirmation of what the discoveries seem to suggest. In the last 2 years, the government has had to implement strict austerity measures to check the deterioration of the economic situation.

The price drop of coffee, cotton and cashew nuts on the world market blasted Tanzania's foreign exchange, destabilizing the balance of payments and making it difficult for the country to import spare parts and equipment.

Oil expenditures make up approximately 60 percent of the foreign exchange, while the reduction of food reserves forced the country to import about 10 percent of its food needs and the currency was devaluated three times in the last 24 months.

Undoubtedly, everyone is looking toward the continuation of the inspections and exploration of hydrocarbon with understandable optimism.

8711/12790
CSO: 3442/102

TANZANIA

FAKE ARMY UNIFORMS SURRENDERED TO POLICE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Jan 86 p 3

/Text/ Some clothes which look like army combat uniforms have been surrendered to the police in Dar es Salaam.

But so far there have been no arrests of people who continued wearing the clothes after the police warning early this month. The Dar es Salaam Police Commander, Ndugu David Daudi said yesterday.

He said the surrendered clothes would be destroyed. "We have not arrested anyone wearing or selling the clothes", he added.

The police had issued a warning to businessmen and the public against selling or wearing clothes that look like the army combat uniforms.

It said that stern measures would be taken against those who put on the clothes because it was illegal to import, sell or wear such garments.

Wearing of army or police uniform is prohibited by law and unless such a person is given special permission by the President he/she is guilty of misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for one month or to a fine of 200/-.

The law also provides that a person selling or importing such uniforms is guilty of misdemeanour. Unless she had a written permission from the Inspector General of Police, he is liable to imprisonment for six months or to a fine of 2,000/-.

Unlawful wearing of uniforms is regarded under the law as a contempt of uniform provided that such uniform is worn in the course of a stage play performed in any place in which stage play may lawfully be publicly performed.

/12851
CSO: 3400/1097

TANZANIA

MTERA POWER PLANT PROJECT WILL BE COMPLETED ON SCHEDULE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The multi-million shillings Mtera power plant will be completed as scheduled in 1988.

This was said at Mtera dam by the Managing Director of the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) Ndugu Salvatory Mosha, and Mr Ragnar Fossgarard, resident representative of the Swedish firm, SWECO.

Ndugu Mosha and Mr Fossgarard were briefing Swedish Minister for Energy Birgitta Dahl, before touring the site on Thursday.

The Swedish Minister, who arrived in the country on Tuesday for a four-nation tour of Africa, flew to Mtera yesterday from Morogoro where she had visited the Sokoine University of Agriculture.

Mr Fossgarard said work on the proposed power plant, which started in April 1984, was progressing well. "We are confident that we will finish our work as scheduled -- 1988", he added.

Ndugu Mosha told the Minister that excavation work was almost half way. "Contractors are expected to arrive here in three months time to begin installing equipment", he added.

The TANESCO Managing Director, however, said there were "some financial difficulties", which could slow progress. He did not elaborate.

"But we hope the situation will be solved during a meeting in mid-February with the donors", Ndugu Mosha told the Swedish Minister.

The donors to the Mtera power plant project -- the World Bank, Italy, West Germany, Norway, Sweden and Kuwait -- are due to meet in Dar es Salaam on February 15, to review progress on the project.

The Swedish Minister said it would be "a pity" if the project was to be suspended at this crucial time due to financial difficulties.

She pledged Swedish assistance to ensure timely completion of the project.

During a luncheon in her honour the Deputy Minister for Energy and Minerals, Ndugu Edgar Maokola-Majogo, praised Swedish assistance to Tanzania, pointing out the Mtera power plant as yet another landmark in Tanzania-Swedish co-operation.

Ndugu Maokola-Majogo paid tribute to the Swedish, Italian and Tanzanian workers at the plant for "the commendable job" which would elevate Tanzania to a higher stage of hydro-power development.

The Mtera dam was initially built to safeguard an even and sufficient water supply to the only existing hydroelectric power plant at Kidatu, about 170 kilometres away.

But in order to meet the increasing power demand in the country, TANESCO decided to harness the potential energy created by the dam by constructing a hydroelectric power plant of 80 megawatts. When completed, the 1.5bn/- Mtera power plant would be connected to the national power grid.

The Swedish Minister later left for Mufindi to visit the Southern Paper Mills (SPM).

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CSO: 3400/1099

TANZANIA

UNDP'S PERFORMANCE IN NATION OUTLINED

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 26 Jan 86 p 7

/Interview with outgoing UNDP Resident Representative Drammane Quattara, by Staff Writers Halima Shariff and John Waluye; date and place not given: UNDP [United Nations Development Program]

/Text/ Question: UNDP's role and assistance to developing countries, including Tanzania, is tremendous. Are you satisfied with the organisation's performance here as you leave?

Answer: This is a rather difficult question. Whether the assistance to Tanzania has made any impact or has really helped the government to turn things round. I would have some hesitation. When I arrived here in 1981 the overall economic situation was not good and five years after the situation has not dramatically changed.

There are signs of improvement but there is still a long way to recovery. I would have been satisfied if inspite of the modest contribution the UNDP has made to this country together with other donors, we managed to change things.

In the administration and management of UNDP activities for this country, I think I have a personal reason to be satisfied. We have a number of projects most of which are a continuation from the second programming cycle into the third programme (1982-86). Most of these projects have achieved the initial objective which they had been set for.

Question: UNDP's assistance to this country has been growing from 120m/- during the first programme (1972-76) to 280m/- in the second programme (1977-81) and then 648m/- in the third cycle which ends this year. Given the impressive financial figures what have been the physical achievements?

Answer: The bulk of our assistance has been going into the agriculture sector and this is also the case in the next programme (1987-91). This is understandable because most of the developing countries in Africa are facing the problem of food shortage.

In the past, our assistance went to various irrigation projects such as Kitivo and Mama Puli in Arusha and Shinyanga Regions respectively. Now we have a major project going on at Usangu in Mbeya.

We also assist various livestock development and dairy development projects both in the Mainland and Zanzibar. We support rice cultivation in Zanzibar where we have demonstrated that it is possible to have two cropping seasons. There is enough water and we have made hydrological surveys and tested a variety of rice which can be grown.

In the energy sector UNDP assisted the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) in the discovery of gas deposits at Songo Songo.

UNDP assista manpower training, development planning in the industrial sector such as textiles (Texco), leather industries and now the Tanzania Research Development Organisation (TIRDO).

The QUELEA QUELEA bird project in Arusha and our most successful project -- the labour intensive project in Ruvuma, Rukwa, Dodoma and Arusha under which available manpower is used during off-season to repair or build secondary village roads or water schemes.

We have also managed to reclaim marshy lands surrounding Mto wa Mbu in Arusha making the area suitable for rice cultivation. But we are aware that our assistance is small, modest compared to the overall needs of the country. However I think it is making a difference.

Question: Which areas do you think need more assistance?

Answer: Transportation and road system is one of the bottlenecks we have come across. Our assistance has focused on technical matters and since we do not have enough dollars we could not build roads and buy trucks. This problem is affecting for instance, haulage of crops particularly this year when I am told the harvests are good.

This has to be looked into by all of us and the community of donors because it does not help to encourage people to produce and not be able to transport their products.

Industries performing below capacity because of shortage of raw materials, spares for the machines or trained manpower is another area that we should address ourselves to. There is need to improve the quality in the processing of some of these agricultural products for the consumption of the population.

Question: Do you think there are any cases of misallocation or misuse of assistance?

Answer: I don't think so. As for the UN system and particularly the UNDP, we have always scrutinised requests made by governments. We do

it here in Dar es Salaam and for major projects our headquarters in New York looks into them.

We consider requests in the light of the government policy and whether the requests is economically justifiable. There are instances where we have told the government that we do not think such a request is proper. But these are few and have not in anyway led to conflicts between us and the government.

Question: Experts contend that one of the factors which has made aid to poor countries make little impact is the fact that they have been 'imposed' and, therefore, do not reflect priorities of these countries. What are your views?

Answer: This is not correct as far as UNDP is concerned. Way back in 1970, our governing council passed a resolution known as the "Consensus of the governing Council of UNDP in 1980 which provides that assistance should be given by the priority as determined by a government".

We are a United Nations Agency. We serve member states but at the same time we do not do it blindly. We serve only when we are satisfied that a certain area proposed by a government truly needs assistance.

Question: You recently talked about an industrial development programme for Zanzibar. What is it all about?

Answer: I am glad you asked this question.

It appears to me that there have been some misunderstanding. We do not have any industrial programme in Zanzibar. We had been requested by the Zanzibar Government to help the Zanzibar industrial estate which has for the past ten years been receiving assistance from India.

The original Indian technical assistance to the 14 industrial units has been terminated and for the last two years the government has asked us to help. We have studied the overall situation so that we could see how future assistance could be organised.

We prepared a report and sent it to New York and we will see within the context of the next fourth country programme, hopefully, we will assist. However, we have discovered that most of the industries are based on raw materials which are imported which is rather difficult for Zanzibar, a country which is also facing foreign exchange problems.

Question: The fourth UNDP programme for Tanzania envisages to inject more funds in livestock development and irrigation farming of rice. Could you give details on this?

Answer: The bulk of the assistance which amounts to 864m/- for the next programme will focus on agriculture and livestock development. In fact these sectors would take about 41 percent of the funds.

We have agreed on about 12 projects, some of which are a seed development project, the farming storage programme, disease control and transfer of modern livestock production method in Zanzibar, rehabilitation of traditional irrigation schemes in Kilimanjaro Region, reducing post-harvest losses at household level, assistance to the traditional poultry production, application of low cost methods of tse-tse control. We also expect to continue supporting the rice irrigation project in Zanzibar where we have developed close to 600 hectares of land.

We have tested up to 60 varieties of rice and retained about 12 or 15 which we believe are good for the environment in the Isles and, of course, some of them be developed on the Mainland.

Question: Recent years have not been so good for the UN following the reduction of contributions by major donors such as the United States. How has this affected Tanzania?

Answer: Our problem has been the strength of the dollar. But generally, most of the major contributors are continuing and there has been a real increase in the past two years. The years 1983/84 were pretty rough but we managed to survive. We also reduced the total initial overall assistance, but in case of Tanzania this did not have any serious effect.

We managed to keep our on-going projects alive but we had to shelve some of them and are now coming in the next programme where the money situation is good.

Question: Are you worried about the tendency of West European nations to reduce or suspend their participation in multilateral organisations like UNESCO?

Answer: I do not think there is any trend or indication to cause any serious worries. Countries like Japan and West Germany had indicated in their own time that they might also follow the British example in the case of UNESCO. But of late they have indicated that they are satisfied with the reform that is taking place in the organisation.

This case is not new. It happened with International Labour Organisation (ILO) a few years back. I believe there is always a great amount of goodwill in developed countries to help developing countries, only that they would like to see tangible results.

Question: Your five-year stay here has definitely enabled you to gain more experience which we believe you will not hesitate to share. What examples are you taking with you to Togo, your next station?

Answer: This was my first post as UNDP Resident Representative. But I have been with the OAU for 12 years as Director of Political Affairs Department and before that I was dealing with co-operation in my own country.

I have learnt a lot of things regarding development problems of developing countries. Governments do not have enough inputs or trained manpower and so you need to be patient.

The Tanzanian situation, for instance, is frightening to the outside world but is different when you are here. You get to know this through discussing with people and sharing views.

What am I taking with me? Well, a wealth of experience. It has been very, very enriching and it has opened up my own vision. The experience I have gained will help me in my future career in UNDP.

Besides people here are wonderful, patient and gentle. They have made my stay here very exciting and I should say thank you very much for the excellent cooperation extended by the Government.

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CSO: 3400/1100

TANZANIA

PROPOSALS TO RESHAPE SIDO ANNOUNCED

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 26 Jan 86 p 1

/Text/ A small industrial sector study has recommended restructuring of the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO), including formation of a Directorate of Extension Services to maximise its role as a promoter and co-ordinator of national small scale industrial development.

The study financed by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), which was submitted to the Ministry of Industries and Trade last October, suggests that all SIDO activities not corresponding to this role should be transferred to relevant governmental or private organisations.

It says the directorate of extension Services should have four divisions to cater for crafts, cottage industries, industrial estate units, technical services and procurement.

The study by Kjell Havnevik of the Scandinavia Institute of African Studies at Uppsala University, Sweden; Rune Skarstein of the Norwegian Institute of Technology, University of Trondheim and Professor Samuel Wangwe of the University of Dar es Salaam, will be discussed by a three-day seminar organised by the Industries and Trade Ministry in Dar es Salaam beginning February 6.

It further recommends that SIDO's Directorate of Research and Planning and Development with two divisions of Planning and Technology Development.

The division of Planning should develop a sound statistical base for small industries in co-ordination with the Bureau of Statistics, recommends the study.

It points at lack of co-ordination between SIDO and the bureau. According to the study, there is discrepancy between SIDO and bureau figures on small industries.

The study called on SIDO to develop a new strategy to channel more resources, including foreign donations, to rural oriented programmes.

It pointed out that two thirds of the resources spent by SIDO between 1974 and 1984 for the promotion of small industries was channeled to urban areas.

On the development of industrial estates, the study covering Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Coast and Dar es Salaam regions, said designing of estates in the remaining four regions should be based on experiences gained in other regions.

In the long run, small industry estates should not expand into district towns before reliable infrastructure water and power supplies are provided.

SIDO is urged in the study to improve the operation of common facility workshops serving industrial estates, whose rate of capacity utilization was estimated at 25 to 30 percent.

The report recommends postponement of new sister industry programme (SIP) in the sector until existing SIP companies reach at least 70 percent capacity utilization.

However, units which help to improve capacity utilization of other industries or to reduce the import content of other sectors of the economy may continue under the SIP.

It is further recommended that an "explicit provision" should be included in the Co-operative Societies Act allowing the establishment and running of industrial activities in the rural and urban areas.

"We also recommend that the directive which prohibits individual ownership of small industries in Ujamaa villages should be reconsidered with a view to encouraging individual and small group initiatives (in the villages)," adds the report.

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CSO: 3400/1100

TANZANIA

IFAD PLEDGES TO FINANCE SEVERAL PROJECTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Jan 86 p 1

/Text/ The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has pledged to finance a number of projects in the country following agreement by member countries to release fund to the organisation which has been plagued by financial constraints during the past two years.

Tanzania seeks funds for natural resources, soil conservation and land use and planning as well as the development of maize small holder growers in the southern highlands.

The minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development, Ndugu Paul Bomani, who returned on Saturday from Rome, Italy, where he attended a meeting of the IFAD Governing Council, said member countries had pledged to provide 7,408m/- (416 million US dollars).

The developed countries will provide 5,008m/- (276 million US dollars) and oil producing countries 184 million dollars while developing countries will provide 24 million dollars. Tanzania's share will be 39,000 dollars, Ndugu Bomani said.

The fund assists in agricultural development for small holders, particularly in food production projects aimed at attaining food self-sufficiency. IFAD also gives technical assistance. It has allocated 10 million dollars in special drawing rights given as a grant in project preparation.

Ndugu Bomani, who said the Governing Council discussed the IFAD budget for this year and a special programme to assist agriculture in the sub-Saharan Africa, noted that emphasis had been placed on assisting small scale irrigation projects, afforestation and soil conservation.

He said 5,400m/- (300 million dollars) had been set aside for the special programme in sub-Saharan Africa to finance peasants affected by drought by providing seeds, fertilisers and other inputs for production of traditional crops such as sorghum, millet and cassava, not financed by the World Bank.

He said Tanzania had a comprehensive list of programmes it wants funded through the sub-Saharan pact programme.

The projects include the development of maize small holder growers in southern highlands. Ndugu Bomani said, however, that he will give details of the project this week. IFAD had pledged three years ago to finance the project then expected to cost 90lm/-.

The Minister said pledges for funds to IFAD were estimated at 19.6bn/- (1.2 million dollars) but said the projection had not been met because oil producing countries were complaining of falling revenue while the developed countries were dischanted to foreign aid.

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CSO: 3400/1097

INDIA READY TO HELP TRAIN POLICE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Jan 86 p 3

/Text/ The Government of India has expressed willingness to train Tanzania's Police and the Field Force Unit (FFU) in various fields including crime detection, prevention and investigation.

India has also offered to train the defence forces in a number of fields.

This was revealed at the weekend by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence and National Service, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, when briefing the press on his recent tour of India.

He said his trip was "very fruitful and useful." When there he held talks with India's Prime Minister, Ndugu Rajiv Gandhi, the Union Home Minister, Ndugu S.B. Chavan, and the Government officials.

Ndugu Salim, who visited India's college of military engineering and the national defence, was impressed by the advance India had made in various fields of national security and defence.

However, Ndugu Salim would not give details of what other areas Tanzania had wanted to learn from India, saying "it is our desire to move with full speed to enhance the co-operation in these fields and other relations".

He said the two countries agreed to pursue the non-aligned spirit of putting into concrete action the co-operation among member states.

They further agreed to introduce regular visits by officials of relevant institutions.

Ndugu Salim commended India for her concern over the Southern African situation.

"I am confident we can continue to count on the people of India to assist in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa and the Pretoria regime's aggression in the Frontline States," he said.

He said he was assured that India will further continue to play a leading role at the international forum to deal a blow to the apartheid system.

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CSO: 3400/1098

TANZANIA

TADINE EXPORTS BUHEMBA GOLD

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jan 86 p 3

/Text/ The first consignment of gold mined by Dar Tadine Tanzania Ltd in the lake zone was air-freighted to Switzerland on Saturday.

The president of Kamel Corporations, Dr Ibrahim Kamel told SHIHATA at the weekend that the shipment was made after meeting all formalities required in gold transactions.

Although he declined to disclose the exact amount of the shipped gold nor its value, the president said: "The shipment consisted of small amounts of gold".

According to Kamel, gold prospecting in the lake zone started last February after Dar Tadine had invested 450m (25 million US dollars). Last September, drilling started around Buhenba from first exploration which established that 45 sites have gold deposits.

Dr Kamel said that under the agreement, the Government which was not required to put cash investment would get one-third gross gold produced while Dar Tadine would retain the rest.

The president said his firm has a plant in Buhemba to treat all the tillings through the use of chemicals to extract gold, while mobile plants will be used in other areas.

He said that 25 years ago the rocks were ground down to extract the gold, adding that the method was outdated because it was unable to take all the gold from the dust.

During the coming seven or eight years Tanzania could be in a position to receive a revenue of 9,000m/ (500 million US dollars) from gold, if all the 45 sites were exploited.

The president also said that both surface mining and hard rock mining of gold could be made. But, he stressed, it took about five years to identify and open underground tunnels to extract gold from hard rock.

The Geneva-based Arab firm signed in November 1984, a 'production sharing agreement' with Tanzania under which Dar Tadine has to finance all prospecting, developing and mining operations in five mining concessions.

The concessions cover Rwamangaza -- excluding Buckreef gold mining company and Buziba areas -- in Geita District of Mwanza Region, Buhemba and Kiabakari, North and East of Mara Region, and Sekenke area in Iramba District, Singida Region.

Under the agreement, Tanzania is to get an interest free loan of 170m/ from Dar Tadine to be used in acquiring from the London-based Geosurvey International, date relating to the five surveyed areas.

The loan will be paid in seven years after a grace period of four years.

Meanwhile the corporation intends to hold discussions with the Zanzibar Government to start projects in tourism and fisheries sectors.

Dr Kamel said he would like to invest in the sectors in Zanzibar if the Isles were a free business zone. Such a zone would attract many activities and investors especially from the Arab world.

Dr Kamel, who held brief talks with President Wakil on Sunday, said his firm could invest in the development of fisheries, international hotels and construction of highways to cater for the envisaged big number of tourists.

He told SHIHATA that enormous potential in tourism and fisheries existed on the islands. His firm was ready to introduce highway system that could open up coastal areas for further development.

Commenting on the standards of hotels in Zanzibar and Tanzania, Dr Kamel said they left much to be desired because they did not meet international requirements. He said he was forced to work in Tanzania while spending the nights in Nairobi because the hotels were too poor.

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CSO: 3400/1097

TANZANIA

FOREIGN CURRENCY SOUGHT FOR MAJOR ROAD REPAIR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 Jan 86 p 3

/Text/ Rehabilitation of the Mwanza-Shinyanga and Mwanza-Geita roads is to cost 125 million/- out of which 42 million/- will be in foreign currency, Deputy Minister for Communications and Works, Ndugu Arcado Ntagazwa, said here yesterday.

Answering Ndugu Hunnington Mfaume (shinyanga) he said the Government had initiated discussions with the European Economic Community (EEC) with a view to securing funds for financing the project.

He told the National Assembly the government was planning to strengthen Trunk Road Maintenance Units (TRM) in the Lake Zone which comprises Mara, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Kagera and Kigoma regions so to enable them to do their job properly.

He said efforts towards this end had started although they were being hampered by shortage of fuel.

The Minister said apart from the newly opened Rusumo-Rusahunga road the rest of the roads in the five regions had not been built in accordance with engineering specifications as a result of which they cannot resist wear and tear caused by heavy trucks.

He said the country's new roads were being built to enable them withstand 8.2 tonnes axle load which meant that vehicles using them should carry between 15 and 50 tonnes.

The Minister said Tanzania had reached an agreement with neighbouring countries using our roads to instal weigh bridges at Sirari, Rusumo and Kobero to ensure vehicle carrying capacities were observed.

Ndugu Mfaume had wanted to know steps the Government was taking to rehabilitate the Mwanza-Shinyanga and Mwanza-Geita roads which he said were in very bad condition.

Answering another question by Ndugu Limuli Kasyupa (Kyela), Ndugu Ntagazwa said the Government was looking for foreign donors to finance rehabilitation of the Uyole-Itungi road.

He said the EEC had expressed willingness to assist in the project pending determination of costs.

Ndugu Kasyupa wanted to know steps the Government was taking to rehabilitate road which was built by a West German firm in 1969. He said the road had been damaged by heavy trucks.

/12851
CSO: 3400/1099

TANZANIA

BID TO RESCUE KAGERA COFFEE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 Jan 86 p 3

/Text/ Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) has sent nine wagons to Kagera Region to be used for transporting coffee stranded at Kemondo Bay to the Tanga port.

TRC General Manager Ndugu Tom Mmari said yesterday that other wagons would be sent to Bukoba at the end of the week for the same purpose.

Mmari also said that the corporation had charged the Kagera Region Corporative Union more than 180,000/- as damages for failing to unload 6 wagons containing fertilizer. The fertilizer has been lying unloaded for almost two weeks now, he said.

Some 1,665 tonnes of processed coffee worth 106,492,400/- is held up in Kagera Region for lack of rail wagons to transport the crop to Tanga for shipment abroad, SHIHATA reported.

A statement issued in Bukoba yesterday at the Kagera Regional Co-operative Union (KCU) said some 1,384 tonnes were at Kemondo Bay outside Bukoba town, 111 tonnes were at the Bukoba Port and 170 tonnes at the Bukoba coffee processing plant (Bukop).

The Kagera Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Nicodemus Banduka, accompanied by KCU leaders has visited the Kemondo port where he urged the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) to increase the number of wagons.

He also directed the KCU management to hire lorries and transport the crop still in Bukoba to Kemondo ready for railing to Tanga. Similarly, wagons at the port should be unloaded immediately to give room for the crop, he further directed.

Ndugu Banduka was told by the KCU management that 43 wagons would be required to haul the coffee from the port. The union is allocated 11 wagons each week.

The Kemondo port manager, Ndugu Benjamini Kibira, said TRC had already directed that wagons bringing in goods to Bukoba should not be loaded with other goods and that they should be used for transporting the crop. The port could only handle 21 wagons at one time.

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CSO: 3400/1097

TANZANIA

WARIOBA HAILS LAW OF SEA CONVENTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Feb 86 p 1

/Text/ The Prime Minister and First Vice-President, Ndugu Joseph Warioba, said yesterday that the successful negotiation of the Convention on the Law of the Sea was proof that the world community can also negotiate successfully the establishment of a new international economic order.

Opening a one-week congress of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (AALCC) at the Arusha International Conference Centre, Ndugu Warioba said the breakthrough in the Law of the Sea convention talks was a monumental achievement in international law making.

"The efforts of a few powerful states to overthrow the achievement of the Law of the Sea Conference failed to prevent the establishment of the preparatory commission. They will fail to prevent the coming to force of the convention", he said in a speech made available in Dar es Salaam.

Law of the Sea is among the topics to be covered by the congress. Ndugu Warioba, who is also the Chairman of the UN Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-bed Authority, commended the AALCC for its effective role during negotiations for the international convention.

Some fundamental principles embodied in the convention were initiated and concretised by the committee. "The work of the committee contributed immensely in making Asia and Africa very effective in the negotiations", the Prime Minister said.

Other topics to be discussed by the AALCC congress include the status and treatment of refugees, international rivers, mutual co-operation on judicial assistance, environment protection and nuclear free zones in Africa, joint ventures in industry and the debt burden of developing countries.

Pointing out that the debt problem had been included on the AALCC work programme, Ndugu Warioba urged the committee to examine preliminary studies prepared on this subject.

He reminded the committee that Africa alone owed about 2.890bn/- (170 billion US dollars). "This is a staggering figure for a continent which is struggling (to develop under) adverse circumstances", he said.

He explained that poor countries had to choose to feed their people and provide them with basic services or to meet contractual loan repayment commitments.

"We can not in the medium and long run service debts as contracted and at the same time enjoy growth in per capita incomes...the international community must face up to this fact and find a solution to this problem", the Prime Minister said.

Meanwhile, Ndugu Warioba is today scheduled to open and chair an informal two-day Law of the Sea meeting, grouping 20 delegates from France, India, Japan and the Soviet Union.

The President of the AALCC, Mr Radhesyam Kamaro, called for urgent North-South dialogue to reform the present inequitable world economic order.

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CSO: 3400/1097

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

FUNDA HYDROPOWER PROJECT FEASIBLE--The Deputy Minister for Energy and Minerals Ndugu Edgar Maokola-Majogo, has told the National Assembly that feasibility studies on the Funda Hydro-power Project on Ruvuma River have indicated that a 3-megawatt power station costing 90m/- could be build in the area. He was answering Ndugu Jacob Chibwana (Tunduru) who wanted to know steps which were being taken by the Government to provide power to the district. Mdugu Maokola-Majogo said feasibility studies conducted on the water falls were part and parcel of the Government efforts to bring power to Tunduru District. The Deputy Minister said the Government was trying its best to ask SADCC member States to incorporate the project in the organisation through joint efforts with Mozambique. He said like many other proposed projects in the country the implementation of the proposed project was impeded by lack of foreign currency. The Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, Mdugu Getrude Mongella, appealed to MPs to assist officials in her Ministry in educating the people on the need to plant trees to help halt desertification. Ndugu Mongella was answering Ndugu Mathias Kihaule (Ludewa) who wanted to know government efforts in providing vehicles to Forest officers to enable them transport tree seedlings to the people. The Minister said much as the Government was committed to providing vehicles and other means of transport to forest officers, it was being hampered in these efforts by the present economic difficulties and that it would be suicidal for them to wait for availability of vehicles before planting trees. "Let us not wait until when the whole country becomes a desert", she stressed. Meanwhile the Speaker of the National Assembly, Chief Adam Sapi Mkwana, announced in Dodoma on Tuesday that this was his last term to serve as Speaker of the Union Parliament. Chief Mkwana has been speaker of the Union Parliament since independence. [By Attilio Tagalile] [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jan 86 p 3] /12851

BAGAMOYO ROADS REHABILITATION--The Government is trying to get foreign exchange (forex) to speed up the rehabilitation of the New and Old Bagamoyo Roads, according to a senior Government official. He said yesterday every effort was being made to get the funds for the project. A London registered company, Benaco Limited, stopped repair work last November because its client the Dar es Salaam City Council, had failed to effect foreign exchange payments. The City Council concluded a 22m/- agreement with Benaco in September 1984 for the 8.5 kilometre stretch. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Jan 86 p 5] /12851

TAZARA MAKES PROFIT--The Tanzania-Zambia Railway Company, which runs the line linking Zambia to the port of Dar es Salaam, is to purchase ten new locomotives and overhaul the nine already in service, the Tanzanian daily Uhuru reported on January 21. The decision was made possible by the good results recorded by the railway in the first half of 1985, namely a profit of 32 million Tanzanian shillings as against 5.2 million for the same period the year before. The daily said the company intended to resume repayment of the loans granted by China to build the line in July, after an interruption since 1983. In 1984 operation of the line was hit by breakdowns in the service, due in particular to shortages of fuel as a result of cash problems. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 25 Jan 86 p 7] /9274

CSO: 3400/1083

SOUTH AFRICA

CHANCELLOR OF CAPETOWN UNIVERSITY PRAISES BOTHA FOR REFORMS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 Dec 85 pp 1,2

[Article by Chief Reporter: "Reform Deserves Greater Recognition" -- "Oppenheimer Praises Pres. Botha"]

[Text] The government has recently already brought about numerous significant political and other changes which form part of a very important reform program. It is, however, something for which the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, is definitely not getting the recognition that he deserves, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chancellor of the University of Capetown, said yesterday at that campus. Speaking at a graduation ceremony, Mr Oppenheimer said he is waiting "with hope and a certain degree of optimism" that the state president's promise of a new constitution making provision for true sharing of power and eliminating racial discrimination will come true.

"President Botha has done more to promote reform than any other South African prime minister of the past. He deserves recognition for that, but he is definitely not getting it. No leader in South Africa has in the past been subjected to such sustained, virulent and orchestrated attacks from inside as well as outside the country; and it must seem to him that it is those very people for whom he has put his political future on the line who are making those attacks on him." He "hopes and is inclined to believe" that President Botha understands and means it when he says that through open negotiation conducted in good faith he wants to bring about a new constitution which would result in real powersharing being allowed and racial discrimination eliminated. However, many people are not willing to accept President Botha's credibility regarding this promise.

Poverty

Mr Oppenheimer said that President Botha "had the courage and determination to stand up to pressure from the right wing in his party. And, much harder, he probably also had to stand up to rightist pressure in his own heart." Mr Oppenheimer said that injustice, oppression and poverty "are with us everywhere and often in worse forms and, seen from a material viewpoint, more

objectionable than what is in South Africa. But nobody in the United Nations raises a finger about that. Nobody insists that one man, one vote in a state of unity is the only just form of government -- except of course in South Africa."

"No one rejects the protection of group rights in addition to those of individual rights as a form of racism -- except of course in the case of South Africa. But no country in the world outside of South Africa discriminates by legislation against persons with respect to their political rights on the basis of the color of their skin or the race to which they belong. And that is how the world understands apartheid. One can easily reason that there are worse forms of government, but the spirit of the time is such that this particular form of government is regarded as uniquely intolerable to the international community and as something which must be rejected at virtually any price."

Economically

Apartheid is cruel, inhuman and impractical. It has become clear, also for the government, that apartheid is dead. But because politicians are so indolent about acknowledging whenever they have made a mistake, the death certificate remains unsigned and the corpse unburied. Mr Oppenheimer said that for Africa to be able to develop economically the continent needs an efficient economic system based on free enterprise rather than Marxism. African countries must in particular develop their export trade. The importance to South Africa of peace, stability and prosperity in the whole region does not need to be emphasized. "In the light of that, I thus suggest that apartheid be treated not only as a social, economic, political and moral evil in South Africa, but as a geopolitical problem of the first order," Mr Oppenheimer said.

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CSO: 3401/78

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY VIEWS MURDERS BY RIGHT-WING VIGILANTES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Jan 86 p 12

[Commentary by Jo-Anne Collinge]

[Text]

How many anti-apartheid leaders will go the way of Matthew Goniwe, Victoria Mxenge and Ampie Mayisa, dying at the hands of sinister death squads and vigilante gangs?

And how many lives will be claimed in reprisal for such assassinations before the vigilante phenomenon is rooted out?

Street conflict between militant youths and security forces and mob vengeance wreaked on community councillors, off-duty policemen and suspected informers are documented daily in official unrest reports.

Far less exposed to the public gaze is the hounding of radical opponents of apartheid by extra-legal law enforcers — a sinister and shadowy process which usually bursts into headlines only when the prey is finally killed.

So it was with the latest victim — Leandra's Chief Ampie Mayisa — who was hunted for weeks before he was finally run to ground and hacked to death a fortnight ago.

His funeral brought almost inevitable reprisal — the killing of a young man who was alleged to be a vigilante. And this signalled the unleashing of a fresh round of vigilante terror.

In its tribute to the murdered chief, the Black Sash referred to these gangs as "a scourge" sweeping the nation.

Here are some of the places — all scenes of political resistance of one kind or another — where the gangs have struck in the last year.

Thabong, Welkom — March to June: The "Phakathis" or "A-Team" held the entire township in a thrall of terror. Hundreds of residents — mostly youths — were attacked on the streets with sticks, sjamboks and guns or loaded into vans and taken off to be flogged.

Although the community council denied involvement, a "charge office" in the council's headquarters — the Phillip Smit Centre — was used for this systematic sjambokking.

One youngster died after being flogged there. Two others were shot dead. In reprisals from the community four vigilantes were killed.

Two community councillors allegedly participated in vigilante action and one has since been charged with murder.

At first residents' complaints to the police proved fruitless. Dockets on the vigilantes were opened and prosecutions began only after a dossier was handed direct to the Attorney-General by lawyers.

Ekangala, Bronkhorstspruit — June to July: Leaders of the Ekangala Action Committee, which has spearheaded the far-flung township's fight against incorporation into kwaNdebele, have been abducted to kwaNdebele where they have been tortured.

Mr Peter Kose, thrice kidnapped, ended up with a broken leg after the last session of beating.

Cradock/Port Elizabeth — July: Four top men in the Cradock Residents' Organisation — Matthew Goniwe, Sparrow Mkhonto, Fort Calata and Sicelo Mhlawuli — were brutally hacked and burnt to death while travelling between Port Elizabeth and Cradock.

Death squad

No arrests have yet been made.

The United Democratic Front, of which Cradora has been a militant affiliate, insisted that a pro-apartheid death squad was to blame.

Three Port Elizabeth civic leaders — Mr Sipho Hashi, Mr Champion Galela and Mr QaQawula Godolozi — had simply disappeared without trace two months earlier.

Durban — July and August: UDF leader and civil rights lawyer Mrs Victoria Mxenge was murdered in daylight outside her house. Her husband, Griffiths, also died at the hands of assassins some years ago.

Again the blame has been laid at the door of a right-wing death squad, although the precise identity of Mrs Mxenge's killers is not known. As in the case of her husband, no arrests have been made.

UDF supporters at a memorial service for Mrs Mxenge were attacked and this signalled a wave of violence in Durban, claiming more than 70 lives in one week. It was alleged that law enforcement in the townships during this period was left largely to Inkatha members.

Huhudi, Vryburg — November: Vigilantes, allegedly linked to certain community councillors, were reported to be responsible for abduction and assault of youths, attacks on the houses of key members of the UDF and the widely supported Huhudi Civic Association.

A youth leader, Mr Ref Gasebue, was shot dead by a vigilante at point-blank range. Police alleged the victim had been involved in stonethrowing but his lawyers dispute this.

As violence spread in reaction to this death, another young man was hacked by vigilantes and later found dead with a bullet in his body.

The chairman of Huca, Mr Hoffman Galeng, had his house burnt to the ground, his brother abducted and badly assaulted, his dogs killed. He had to flee Huhudi and was later detained in Johannesburg.

While several victims of vigilante attacks have been charged with public violence no vigilantes have yet been prosecuted.

Tumahole, Parys — November: Youth activist Lefu Rasego was hunted down and beaten to death by members of the "A-Team" armed with garden implements.

Homes of key Tumahole activists were petrol-bombed.

Leandra (Leslie) — December: The concerted campaign against the Leandra Action Committee — and especially against its chairman Mr Abel Nkabinde and executive member Chief Ampie Mayisa — took off.

Both were threatened by masked gunmen, the chief was allegedly stabbed in the hand by a community councillor and rumours of the so-called "Inkatha" gang's plot to kill the men began to circulate.

Despite LAC meetings with the regional deputy commissioner of police in December violence grew, culminating in the murder of the chief and the gutting of Mr Nkabinde's home.

The Pretoria Supreme Court issued a temporary order restraining 23 identified gang members from attacking certain LAC supporters.

No arrests had been made for the chief's murder by the time of his burial a fortnight after the killing.

At the chief's funeral a 16-year-old youth, Padi Motswagae, was murdered by mourners who alleged he had helped kill the chief. Pitched battles between gun-toting "Inkatha" members and the chief's supporters followed, the latter later fleeing Leandra in large numbers.

Moutse, near Groblersdal — January: As the Moutse area was handed over to kwaNdebele on New Year's Day homeland vigilantes — the Mbokotho — invaded Moutse.

They assaulted residents and took scores of captives, who were allegedly beaten during a 24-hour spell in the community hall in the kwaNdebele capital of Siyabuswa.

As many as 15 kwaNdebele people — said to be invaders — were killed in retaliation. The homeland government disputes this version of events, attested in scores of statements by Moutse residents.

It claims that Ndebeles were assaulted when passing through Moutse and that Moutse captives had been taken to "extract the truth" from them by "traditional" Ndebele means.

Several Moutse residents have laid formal complaints against kwaNdebele Cabinet members, including Chief Minister Mr S S Skosana, as a result of the New Year's Day onslaught.

The above list is far from comprehensive.

The precise roots of these forms of violence against apartheid resisters have eluded lawyers and social analysts. But it is clear that physical conflict is not confined to clashes between men in uniforms and civilians and it does not always flow from Left to Right.

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SOUTH AFRICA

ANC'S INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT HEAD ON RECENT EVENTS

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 2 Feb 86 p 7

[Interview with Ndugu Johny Makhatini, ANC National Executive Committee member and head of the ANC's International Affairs Department by Staff Writer John Waluye; date and place not given: "ANC: We Are Committed to our Policy and Strategy"]

[Text] Question: Mr Chester Crocker -- the US Undersecretary of State for African Affairs -- was recently in South Africa and as he left he was quoted to have told the racist regime to change its racial policies. Do you think these sort of pleas without mandatory economic sanctions would shake the regime abandon its policies?

Answer: Definitely not. In fact we continue to point a long accusing finger at Mr Crocker and the Reagan administration for persistent pursuit of their policy of constructive engagement which has only encouraged the regime's intransigence as well as having embodied it to carry out even more brazen acts of repression inside the country and aggression in neighbouring states.

We put what is happening in Lesotho today at the door-step of Chester Crocker and the Reagan administration. They have stood on the way, preventing the international community from imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the regime.

We always remember the statement by one of the Reagan administration's aides shortly after the winning and assumption of office when he said, "the role of the Reagan administration in Africa will be one of the rewarding of the African countries that befriend South Africa and punishing and even toppling those assisting the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and SWAPO.

So when Chester Crocker talk of change, he is not talking what you and everybody in Africa is talking about. He talks of so-called reforms -- cosmetic changes which are more ways of ruling by the regime that can no longer impost its subjugation to Africa. We continue lining up the American people to redouble their efforts to build a powerful lobby in the United States to exert effective pressure on that administration to abandon its dangerous policies of constructive engagement.

Question: The ANC has now started attacking and bombing white civilian targets and subsidiaries of multinational companies in its struggle against the regime. What effect has it brought to the white population and the multinationals?

Answer: I wouldn't put it that way. The ANC has definitely started to take the struggle to the white areas, targeting areas even if there is evidence and, indeed, does happen that some whites are caught in the cross-fire but we remain committed to our policy and strategy of targetting military installations. The only difference is that we are no longer going to shy away from attacking targets simply because some whites may be caught in the cross-fire.

Now, on the impact it is having, firstly, it has definitely demonstrated to the people that ANC is indeed the custodian of their aspirations. Our people have been doing the bleeding for almost 300 years now, dying and burying their lovers. The ANC has for almost 50 years resisted the tooth for a tooth sort of approach and even when in the wake of sharpeville, we decided to change policy and introduce the component of armed struggle in the multi-faceted struggle, it was still limited. We called it anti-propaganda to demonstrate to the people of South Africa that armed struggle in South Africa is double in as much as it was in Zimbabwe, Angola, Zambia and Mozambique.

Secondly, this is to demonstrate to the whites that the regime is incapable of defending them. So, for 24 years we have carried out that task, attacking what some people had derogatory called non-military objects. But we have now to accept that "armed struggle had been rammed-down our throats" as our President puts it. Once we take a position we will pursue it once we are convinced of that particular position whether the international public opinion accepts it or not.

We pursued the non-violence struggle regardless of what was said; we were convinced that that was correct line for about 50 years, limited struggle for about 25 years and now this one again we are going to pursue it relentlessly regardless of whoever says what because we are convinced it is the only way towards attainment of the goal that we are committed to. It is the only way towards averting racial explosion that can bring about anarchy and uncontrolled violence that can lead to the poisoning of its relations all over the continent.

We think our people are welcoming this because they feel, indeed, that they had been turning all the cheeks for so long and they have no longer more cheeks to turn.

In as far as whites are concerned, they have no problems. The overwhelming majority of whites are aware that the ANC policy is not changed. We are not fighting the whites, it is the system. Those who identify themselves with the African people, will find the ANC ready to welcome them in the trench.

Question: Do you think with these recent attacks and the world condemnation of the racist regime may yield any positive results from the regime to make it legalise the ANC and pave the way for representation in the central organs of the government?

Answer: Not immediately. We are convinced that the regime is digging in to engage in the last pitched-battle but it is going to change rhetoric in order to placate international public opinion. It continues to project itself as a reformist regime in order to project the ANC as a war-mongering partner. However, it is going to be startled in the coming weeks and months.

In response to your question, we don't see any prospects of the regime lifting the ban of the ANC and other political organisations and parties. This is the cardinal point demanded by the Commonwealth on its list of conditions that are being demanded for compliance by the regime. We think the regime, contrary to what it may state in its so-called statement of intention, it remains irrevokably committed to the perpetuation of the STATUS QUO in disguised form.

It is for that reason that we are calling for vigilance in the coming weeks. I am referring to our attitudes towards the Emminent Group of Seven Wisemen selected by the Commonwealth.

As to what is happening now on the part of Winnie Mandela and the number of organisations being restricted, is proof that the regime is definitely not going to respond favourably to the demand being put forward by the Commonwealth of nations and what we should prepare for is to continue to intensify the armed struggle and ensure that the international community maintains and builds up the momentum for economic sanctions. At the end of the day, I think what we have always maintained will be proved beyond doubt that the regime remains committed to white supremacy and white domination.

Question: What does the South Africa's harassment of Winnie Mandela portend?

Answer: It portends the regime that fears threatened by the dynamism and fearlessness of Winnie Mandela who is the leader in her own right. It reflects the militancy of the people not as brethen but throughout the length of the country. It reflects the mood of the people as they smell freedom round the corner. They see the regime's system becoming unworkable and the country progressively becoming ungovernable. As the regime retreats, we pursue it. The regime sees her having become the symbol of militancy among the people and now it is trying to take control of the situation.

Question: What is the current health condition of Ndugu Nelson Mandela?

Answer: Despite what we would expect when somebody is incarcerated for more than 23 years, the spirit of Comrade Nelson Mandela is still high. He is always up by 4 o'clock doing his exercises all these years. He is quite fit. As Winnie puts it: "He can walk or run from Cape to Cairo".

Question: To what extent do you think whites are divided between the camp that advocates dialogue with liberation movements and the one that opposes it?

Answer: I think the growing number of whites are beginning to realise that the regime is incapable of stemming the tide of revolution in South Africa. They are beginning to see the writing on the wall for the regime and so they want to start building bridges with the force they are convinced has an important role to play in building the future South Africa.

They will be divided for sometime but the valance of forces is building in favour of those who are favourably disposed. However, there is a growing number of whites in favour of a negotiated settlement.

Question: Are you happy with the OAU (Organization of African Unity) support to struggle through the Liberation Committee? What more can the OAU do to help the cause?

Answer: We are very happy indeed that the OAU has always given us the platform to articulate about position and very often our positions coincide with those for the OAU.

The OAU has been facilitating our task of mobilising international support to isolate the regime and to solicit materials. Yes, there can always be improvements if more countries were to pay their dues which will further accelerate our struggle to topple the regime.

Question: What are your assessment of western policies -- past and present -- on the liberation struggle?

Answer: Past, it has always been a policy of duplicity. They were major trading partners of South Africa which was a strategic ally and they did everything to strengthen that regime economically as well as militarily. However, there is an interesting development whereby a number of western countries are beginning to accept the idea that the regime cannot rule for ever. The minority rule in South Africa is not there to stay and there will be change. They are now beginning to build bridges and invest in the future.

I see only three countries that remain adamantly on the side of the apartheid minority regime. Those who are undergoing some change now have joined in the call for sanctions -- they have not, however, reached our position of calling for comprehensive and economic mandatory sanctions but at least they are calling for sanctions.

Question: Which countries are still adamant?

Answer: The United States of America, United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany. I think, Reagan remains committed to the position he took immediately after he won election in the first term that he embraced the Pretoria regime as a friend and ally and pledged that under his rule, the US will never leave that regime in the ledge. He has done everything to prove that. Margaret Thatcher is equally intransigent and is still supporting that regime. So ANC has the task of building up public support in these countries so that the American, English and German peoples exert pressure on their respective governments for economic sanctions.

Question: What about eastern Europe?

Answer: We have always had their support and it continues. Some of these countries, however, are yet to translate it into concrete action to the ANC. I don't want to mention names. Next to socialist countries are the Nordic countries who have given financial support and humanitarian aid although they do not embrace armed struggle. Last but not least, we have had support from Non-Aligned countries.

Question: The South African regime seems to pride itself over resources and economic base, a fact that makes it least worried about sanctions. What are your views on this?

Answer: First, they even pride themselves of having the most powerful army in Africa. the first arms producers in southern hemisphere -- the tenth in the world -- and yet what is happening today proves that in fact the regime is becoming increasingly vulnerable.

Economically too, they also boast of being an economic giant. But look at what they are owing. Over 24 billion US dollars and the coffers are empty. That's why the regime is now in serious trouble and the crises are deepening. There is loss of confidence and investors all over the world feel imprudent to invest in South Africa. Bankers are also refusing to bail out the regime not because they have become apolitical, but just straight business.

Question: Some independent African countries in which black South Africans have sought refuge are proving hostile by restricting liberation activities. Is this in your view an independent approach or influence by pressure from Botha and company?

Answer: We commend all southern African countries neighbouring South Africa without exception, but others we commend more than others for the gallant manner in which they have resisted all the pressures being exerted on them -- economic blackmail, military incursions aimed at forcing these countries to abandon their traditional anti-apartheid position -- international obligation to provide refuge to the victims of the regime.

We commend them all. Some fall but others continue. Those who have fallen are waking up to pick-up from where they left off. We are convinced when we celebrate our common victory, we shall all be together. It is time to call on those who established diplomatic relations with the regime a few years back to break-off these relations because the freedom wind is picking up speed and we are marching faster than ever to victory.

Question: Neighbouring states usually plead that they merely offer you (ANC) sanctuary and not a rear-base for armed struggle with the regime. Doesn't this affect your logistics?

Answer: That position taken by the neighbouring states fully coincides with ours. Not one country in the region is in the position to provide a secure rear-base in the classical sense because of vulnerability. It is nonsense for the regime to say ANC has bases in Lesotho, Botswana, etc. We don't and we have never done so and do not seek to. We have military bases in townships inside South Africa. In other words, the masses of people become our bases, mountains and jungles. That's where we have military bases. It is an unfortunate situation but it is not yielded by anybody.

Question: Is the ANC having any talks with the racist Boer regime?

Answer: We are not having any talks or business with the regime. These were just contacts with the businessmen not the regime.

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SOUTH AFRICA

RECORD NUMBER OF BLACKS JOINING POLICE FORCE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Feb 86 p 9

[Article by Kevin Davis]

[Text]

A RECORD number of blacks have joined the South African Police this year, despite the unrest and high-risk nature of the job.

In fact, they are turning applicants away from the SAP training unit at Hammanskraal, near Pretoria.

Many of those selected have received threats and insults.

Colonel Willem van Zyl, the officer commanding the training unit, said this week: "We are training more than 700 black students at our base at the moment. These men are determined to become fine policeman."

The students started their course at the college at the beginning of the month and will graduate as policemen in July.

A number of students told the Sunday Times their lives had been threatened by radical elements because they had joined the college.

"I was told a number of times that joining the police force amounted to being a traitor to my own people, but I have wanted to do my country a service since I was a little boy and I am pleased I have joined the force," said one of the recruits.

Captain Ivan Seko, a staff officer at the college, said he was proud that a record number of black youths had joined the force.

"We all know what threats and dangers they will have to face in future years but there is no better life for a young man," he said.

"And I can honestly say our college at Hammanskraal compares favourably with any in the country.

"The headquarters have improved beyond all recognition since I joined the force but, more importantly, the training is much better.

"When I was a student I was trained for four months. Now the lads have six months to learn the basics."

Determined

Another student said his family had been threatened since he joined the college.

"People seem to be jealous when someone tries to better himself. I have always wanted to be a policeman and have really enjoyed the training I have received here so far," said the student.

One female student said although she had been warned not to join the police force by a number of people, she was determined to do what she wanted.

"My father is a policeman and I have always wanted to follow in his footsteps. Any job has difficulties and this is no exception," she said.

One of the instructing police sergeants said the quality of recruits had also improved.

"The standard of education in South Africa for blacks has vastly improved, making it much easier to teach the students.

"But what amazes me is the way the lads work together and help each other," he said.

Col van Zyl said that when the students graduated, they would have more than a basic knowledge of their duties.

"Our course is the same as that of our white counterparts. In fact, many whites have said this is the best training college in the country.

"But, more importantly, we train the men to handle weapons, teach them the art of self-defence and give them lectures on criminal investigation, criminology as well as general administration," he said.

Team

"We also have about 100 female students who are being put through a similar training programme, but of course a little less is demanded of them physically than of the men."

A spokeswoman for the catering department at the college, Mrs Isobelle Vosloo, said the food given to the recruits was of the highest standard.

"All our meals are made with the blessing of the Health Department. If anything is wrong with the food the students are encouraged to make an appointment to see me and complain," said Mrs Vosloo.

"Obviously keeping 700 men satisfied is not an easy task but we do our best. The troops get fed three full meals a day and the complaints we have had this year can be counted on one hand," said Mrs Vosloo.

Col van Zyl said: "Our college is an extremely tightly-run ship. Discipline is of the highest order. The men are from a wide cross-section of the country's various cultural groups and we expect everyone to work as a team."

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CSO: 3400/1082

BOTHA'S TWO SPEECHES COMPARED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Feb 86 p 4

[Commentary]

[Text]

PERHAPS the most significant difference between Mr Botha's speech last week and what is now known as Rubicon I was the style of delivery. Even the headline-grabbing part about Mr Nelson Mandela was delivered in a more sombre style.

The treadmill syndrome that typifies South African politics, which, if we have to mix metaphors, is poised on a precipice, goes on like a nightmare.

The same old roles are being played by those to the right, left, and centre of the Government.

Those who desperately wish to salvage this Government's credibility are making the usual sympathetic noises. It is said the speech was not too good, but showed promise.

We watch with interest the responses from foreign Governments. Both the English and American administrations are saying the same things they said before and after the referendum.

Their reactions are chorused by those South Africans who are also praying rather desperately if helplessly, that there might be a glimmer of hope in what was said last week.

Those to the left of centre are obviously repeating their angry response. We are as it were back to square one.

Our feeling, as we indicated last week, is that Mr Botha should retire. He would be doing himself and this country a lot of good if he bowed out gracefully.

He certainly does not know how, nor does he seem to have the courage, to spring himself off the treadmill. Should

he leave now, some good could be said of him.

He certainly has tried to move away from the old National Party mould of leadership. He has made promises that would have been considered treacherous if said by any of his predecessors.

If things were normal in South Africa he would have perhaps steered this country into better days. Things are far from normal.

In fact we are poised on the type of precipice that only needs a push to land us in disaster.

Taking a look at most of the prospective leaders who might succeed Mr Botha, there is no hope for decisive change.

This means South Africa needs a totally new Government. We are sure most people are aware of that.

South Africa can get a new and better Government.

We have the potential. We have the people, black and white, who have lived through all the hassles of the National Party Government who could pull us through.

More than that we think there is an atmosphere generally that wishes to see a totally new style of Government.

The incumbents are trapped into their old mould by too many strains that seem impossible to break.

So it will serve no purpose to have another Government that will move as slowly as this government does.

Should Mr Botha announce his retirement he could open the way for a new political agenda, with totally new people elected into power.

By sheer coincidence people like Nelson Mandela, who is being used and abused by all manner of people, could make excellent new leaders.

There are many more like him. There are many white and black South Africans in and outside jail, who could lead this country to better things.

Our fears are made worse because South Africa is just too great a country, with enormous potential, to be destroyed.

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SOUTH AFRICA

CONCERN FELT FOR CHILDREN HELD IN DETENTION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Feb 86 p 4

["Focus" column]

[Text]

LAST year, 11-year-old Fanie Guduka spent 57 terrifying days as an awaiting-trial prisoner in a Johannesburg police cell.

Last month, after half a year of fear and torment, a Johannesburg court found that the standard two Alexandra pupil was not guilty of any crime.

In a two-hour hearing, the court acquitted Fanie and his 17-year-old co-accused of stoning a car last July and told the bright-eyed youngster he was free to go home.

For Fanie and his family, the ordeal was not over.

His mother, Beauty Guduka, has been so afraid for the life of her eldest child since a death threat, alleged to have been made by a policeman, that she has decided to send him away.

"I don't want to do it, but I must take him away to save his life," she said.

She intended sending him to school in Transkei at the end of the month.

A shy, softly-spoken woman who proudly wears a Zion Christian Church badge pinned to her dress, Mrs Guduka told of the suffering caused by the detention of her son.

Imprisoned in a John Vorster Square cell with a number of adult men for almost two months because a magistrate twice refused to grant him bail, Fanie claimed he had been the butt of several cruel games played by his cell-mates.

Lawyers

He was released after his lawyers successfully appealed to the Rand Supreme Court, and returned home to nurse his physical and emotional wounds.

"A month after his release he couldn't sleep and kept crying," said Mrs Guduka.

A weekly session with a psychiatrist has helped Fanie largely over his fears, but he still shakes with terror when he sees a police Hippo in the streets of Alexandra.

"I'm still scared of prison and the man who threatened to shoot me," Fanie said.

There are also physical scars. Until last month Fanie took medication for the pain caused by alleged assaults during his imprisonment.

He sprained an arm, and recovered well from this, but an alleged blow to the face several months ago has left him in constant pain.

The family is suffering, too, and tranquillisers have been prescribed for Mrs Guduka.

Lawyers Concerned About Detention

LEGAL experts have expressed surprise that so young a child was not released immediately into the custody of his parents. They said that generally, unless there was proof to the contrary, children aged between seven and 14 were not presumed criminally responsible for their actions.

Jack Unterhalter, an executive member of Lawyers for Human Rights, said that even where it could be proved children knew their behaviour had been wrong, "the solicitude for children as evidenced by the Children's Act and the standard practice in our courts is such that before their trial they should not ordinarily be subjected to treatment that might adversely affect them in their impressionable years".

"It is a matter for comment that a child of 11 was held as an awaiting-trial prisoner for two months. It is to be hoped that in future cases, the tradition of solicitude for our children will be honoured."

Mr Unterhalter also expressed the concern of Lawyers for Human Rights for those children held under the emergency regulations.

An unknown number of children, some as young as 12, are being kept in prison under security and emergency laws, a member of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC) said.

"The DPSC is unable to give figures because of the secrecy of the system and the police refusal to give the ages of detainees, but we have reports that many boys under 18 are being held," she said.

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NUM MAKES MARK ON LABOR RELATIONS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by Joshua Raboroko in the "Focus Column]

[Text]

THE year is only a month old but already there has been several bloody incidents that threaten labour relations on the mines.

At least 18 people, including two white policemen, have been killed and several others injured during violent clashes between angry black miners and mine security guards — including at times the SAP — in the first three weeks of this year.

More than 26 000 black miners who participated in strikes, consumer boycotts and other actions which sparked off labour unrest have been dismissed while several others were arrested on various offences.

South African mineworkers have a rich and bitter history of struggle. The militancy of the black mineworkers has been expressed for 35 years, without proper organisation — trade unions.

The brutal repression of miners in 1946 and their organisation — the African Mineworkers' Union (AMU) — caused the mining industry to be regarded as an "unorganisable" sector.

At the helm of this year's struggle on the mines has been the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), an affiliate of the newly-formed Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), with a membership of 150 000.

In its four years of existence the NUM has made an indelible mark on labour relations in South Africa's mining industry.

The strength of the NUM in recent years is proof that the workers of South Africa today need to be united.

In January there were incidents at the following places:

- More than 23 000 miners on three Impala Platinum Mines, a Gencor-controlled mine, in Bophuthatswana, went on strike on January 1 over wages, working conditions and recognition of the NUM.

  About 20 000 of the workforce was dismissed and bussed under police guard to their homelands. Several were arrested when police fired teargas during confrontations on the mine.
- Seven miners were killed and many injured on Kloof Gold Mine near Westonaria, when Pondos and Zulus clashed during what is believed to have been sparked off by a consumer boycott on January 6. Miners had been boycotting beer halls and stores situated on the mine.
- Nine people, including two policemen, were killed and scores of miners were involved in bloody clashes with mine security guards and the SAP on the Randfontein Estate Gold Mine near Westonaria on January 22.

  About 571 miners were fired following the incident. Management claimed that the workers had attended an illegal gathering and fought the police when asked to disperse.
- About 1 500 miners went on strike at Foscor and Phalaborwa Mining Company in Phalaborwa. The workers took industrial action because they were forced to work under armed guard. Management banned union badges, T-shirts, songs and slogans at work. Fifty-people were reported to have been injured during confrontations with the police. One policeman was injured.

• At Wolwekraans Collieries, some 500 workers went on strike after a boycott of beer halls was broken by management who insisted that workers buy their liquor on the mines.

The incident at Wokwekraans was followed by a mass walk-out of about 1 000 miners on the adjacent mines of Matla and Bank collieries. The workers went on strike in sympathy with those at Wolwekraans. Management fired the workforce, which was later reinstated.

The labour unrest on the mines follows NUM general secretary Mr Cyril Ramaphosa's assertion that black miners were angry and will offer resistance when forced to work under hazardous conditions.

Mr Ramaphosa accused management of using union-bashing tactics by firing workers.

The union was observing developments in Bophuthatswana where their members were dismissed. That territory, he said, did not recognise South African trade unions.

However, Impala's acting chief executive Mr Gary Maude, said the union had 200 members out of a workforce of over 23 000. During the strike the company was negotiating with the Bophuthatswana National Union of Mine Employees (Bonume), which NUM described as a "sweetheart union" because it was favoured by management.

Workers are housed on ethnic-tribal lines and the induna system remains an institutional feature of the industry.

One worker said sarcastically of the induna: "Their function is to police the workers, discourage mixing with other workers and to disorganise us. They are management's puppets and watchdogs."

Wages and mine safety remain the two issues mineworkers are most readily prepared to strike over. But issues such as racial abuse, assaults and hostel conditions are also the focus of militant action by workers.

In the mining industry wages are uneven; gold miners earn different rates from coal or platinum miners, while different mining houses also pay different rates.

Unions have been sharply resisted for decades on the mines, even with the access agreements enjoyed by mine unions, for example NUM and the black Allied Mining and Construction Workers Union (Bamcwu).

The Chamber of Mines' industrial relations adviser, Mr Johan Liebenberg, said he hoped that what had happened on the mines early this year could be avoided.

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SOUTH AFRICA

VILJOEN: STATE ACCELERATING BLACK EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Feb 86 p 10

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

THE Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday that the State was making big strides towards accelerating the upward mobility of Blacks in education.

In a midnight in-depth wrap-up of progress being made —and in the pipeline —Dr Viljoen said that the aim was to create more opportunities for training and career aspects for Blacks and to involve Black educationists in a broad spectrum of structures concerned with policy matters and decision making.

"No restriction has been placed on the promotion of Black educationists and administrative staff in the hierarchy of the Department of Education and Training," he said.

A major development had been the appointment shortly before the new year of seven Black educationists as deputy directors of education in the seven regional offices of the department.

"Also in operation now was the Council for Education and Training. Because of direct access at policy and decision making level, this council was making a valuable contribution to the formulation and execution of policy," he said.

The council was made up of 25 members and through a system of regional committees, represented communities in all parts of the country.

At the same time, said Dr Viljoen, a committee for education policy was being composed with direct representation from, and access by the Council of Education and Training.

The committee would be advised and supported by a system of advisory committees — on which the African Teachers Association would also be represented — on particular areas of concern.

These were educational services; the qualification and training of teachers; the evaluation of qualifications; and differentiation, curricula and guidance.

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SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER OF HEALTH ON NEEDS OF COLORED COMMUNITY

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 23 Jan 86 p 17

[Article by Frans Esterhuyse]

[Text] A country-wide investigation into the needs of coloured communities is being launched by Mr Chris April, Minister of Health Services and Welfare in the House of Representatives.

He has called for a "community profile" of each coloured community in towns, villages, urban areas and remote settlements setting out full details of living conditions, health and social needs.

In an interview in his office in Cape Town this week Mr April explained that this project was the second phase of his five-year plan to raise the quality of life of the coloured people.

The first phase, on which he concentrated during his first year of office last year, was to make personal contact with people at grass-roots level in all communities served by his department.

The community profiles would be compiled this year during investigations to be conducted by social workers and others in his department. They would be assisted by MPs.

Once he had received their reports on each community, priorities would be determined. He would then know exactly where the greatest needs were and what had to be done.

Malnutrition

Subsequent phases of his programme would include the tackling of major social and health problems such as malnutrition, unwanted pregnancies, inadequate facilities for caring for the aged and for retarded and disabled people, and social conditions underlying the high incidence of early school-leaving among coloured children.

Mr April said his long-term aims were to continue moving towards parity for the coloured people in pensions, subsidies, allowances and other fields of State aid and services, and to pave the way for a single Department of Health and Welfare to serve all population groups.

Speaking with great enthusiasm about his plans, Mr April, a former clergyman, made it clear that he regarded his job as a major challenge calling for a personal crusade to seek a better life for people, especially for the poorest of the poor.

Last year — his "Year of Contact" — he visited 161 towns, villages and urban residential areas throughout South Africa and personally met more than 33 000 pensioners and others receiving state aid.

"I visited virtually every town in South Africa where coloured people live. I spoke to the people at meetings, told them exactly what we were doing and what our aims and plans were. I spoke to the people, made contact at grass-roots level and shook hands with every person.

"I emphasised that each person was important to South Africa and that our aim is to give them a new dignity."

At the remote village of Lekkersing, in the heart of the Richtersveld, a man in the audience referred to Mr April as "Meneer die Eerste Minister".

When told by the chairman that Mr April was not Prime Minister but a Minister of the House of Representatives, the man, known as Oom Elias, insisted that Mr April was the "Eerste Minister" because he was the first Minister ever to have visited the people of Lekkersing.

"This is the kind of response I have received everywhere. People embraced me, kissed me, wept over me, and welcomed me as 'Our Minister'. Everywhere I received a fresh mandate to continue my work towards promoting their interests.

"My belief is that if you want to improve the quality of life of people, you must get out of your posh office and go on your knees to the people at grassroots level," Mr April said.

"People must not have the slave mentality or the hand-out mentality. The idea is that they must learn how to use their pension money, how to eat correctly and economically, and how to teach their children to become independent."

Mr April said a matter that worried him and which he regarded as a great priority for improving quality of life was the high incidence of coloured children leaving school too early.

According to a report from the President's Council on demographic trends, 48 percent of coloured children left school at Standard Two level.

Such children could not be employed and were likely to remain economically unproductive and unemployed. There was an urgent need for something to be done about this problem.

Another serious problem was that of unwanted pregnancies and the growing number of retarded children.

This was also a matter that had to be dealt with at grassroots level.

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SOUTH AFRICA

IMPORTANCE OF NEGOTIATING WITH MODERATE GROUPS STRESSED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Feb 86 p 19

[Commentary by Ken Owen]

[Text]

HOW nice it would be if some heavyweight businessman was to lead a delegation of his colleagues to a highly visible but off-the-record meeting with the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee (SPCC).

A day spent at Henley-on-Klip might do for the SPCC what last year's trek to Zambia, led by the chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Gavin Relly, has done for the African National Congress.

Since that meeting on the Luangwa River the ANC has, like the man who wasn't there, become an invisible presence at all talks about negotiations.

Its prestige has soared, and people confidently say things about the ANC that cannot be proved — for example, that no peaceful future is possible without it, or that it doesn't mean what it says when it calls for war, or that it won't really nationalise all the enterprises it says it plans to nationalise. Its leaders sit in Lusaka or London and grow famous.

The Soweto Parents Crisis Committee, on the other hand, has taken the dreadful risks — dreadful in part because of the ANC's campaign to "eliminate" people it dislikes — of persuading black children to return to school. The committee members, says the newspaper the Sowetan, have put their lives on the line.

Agreement to call for a return to school was reached at a meeting in Johannesburg towards the end of December at which a list of demands was presented. One of those demands, for free books, has since been accepted in part by that sensible Deputy Minister, Mr Sam de Beer.

Acceptable basis

Other demands are less easy to meet and some are just silly (the elimination of "capitalist norms of competition and individualism", for example) but the document as a whole is an acceptable basis for negotiation. It offers half a hundred ways to begin a process of reconciliation.

That process can work in both directions. The SPCC wants damaged schools rebuilt, and the Government faces a political problem in its own constituency about rebuilding schools that are likely to be burned down again in March, when school boycotts might be resumed, or in April, when the ANC launches its anti-pass campaign.

Could the SPCC act as intermediary and obtain from teachers and pupils a guarantee that rebuilt schools will not be destroyed again? Alternatively, could the SPCC help to fix priorities so that reconstruction begins where schools are least likely to be destroyed again?

An old complaint, revived in the list of demands, is that some teachers sexually harass their pupils. Surely it is not beyond the wit of officials to discuss with pupils, teachers and parents the ways in which this grievance can be met? And if that process requires an elected students representative council, why not?

The point is that black moderates do exist. They live a precarious life, threatened by militancy on one side and by the security forces on the other. In 1977 the Government locked the entire moderate leadership of Soweto into Modderbee prison, and the results are those we have seen in the past 18 months: heightened militancy, destruction of the middle ground, and a resuscitation of the ANC.

Even so, the lemming rush to try to strike deals with the ANC is a curious phenomenon.

The ANC says it plans to nationalise most of the economy and redistribute the land, and its neo-Marxist supporters immediately say that's not true.

The ANC says it wants war, and that it will not suspend its violence for the sake of negotiations, and its pacifist supporters say that's not true.

The ANC orders the assassination of "collaborators" (January 8 1985) and claims credit (October 7 1985) for the killings that follow, and its apologists promptly denounce police brutality.

The ANC says it is fostering ties with other anti-apartheid groups (the opposition, the trade unions, the conscripts, the businessmen) only to isolate "the enemy", and that it will negotiate only the "modalities of the transfer of power"; whereupon the white moderates all cry out for negotiations.

Experts on the ANC say repeatedly there is no middle ground, so the ANC is immediately redefined as the middle ground.

Clearly, we are dealing here with denial mechanisms, a refusal to face facts which arise from desperation.

Middle ground

The desperation is understandable. But middle ground is not found by capitulation to the side that makes the direst threats. Nor does it appear miraculously. The middle ground must be created, and the people who occupy it must be protected and nurtured.

The SPCC is the most recent body of moderates to emerge in the black community. It is not the only one. It is perhaps not even indispensible. But it does have sufficient "clout" in the black community to negotiate a return to school, and it commands extraordinary political skills.

What it lacks is prestige — the kind of prestige that was conferred on the ANC by the talk-fest on the Luangwa River, the kind of prestige that protected Alan Paton for so many years while the Vorster government was picking off the liberals around him.

Of course, it's not certain that the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee wants (or could even survive) the benevolent attentions of white society. But it is not the only moderate organisation available. When the merchants of the Eastern Cape were driven to despair by the consumer boycott last year, they quickly enough found moderate black leaders to talk to.

The trade union movement is astonishingly moderate. Unions have on occasion opposed the radical actions of the amorphous but deadly "youth", and they have generally avoided head-on conflict over intractable political issues. They play their cards sensibly.

Climate of opinion

Inkatha, too, is moderate. The people who will not believe the ANC when it says it wants war also will not believe Inkatha when it says it wants peace. But a convention movement that sacrifices Inkatha to please the ANC is postponing its relevance until after the revolution. The time to deal with Inkatha is now.

The list can be lengthened. Some elements of the UDF, the SA Council of Churches, the clergy in general, and Bishop Tutu in particular. The opportunities are legion.

Of course, white moderates cannot pretend to displace the Government in negotiations. To make a constitutional deal you must be able to deliver a constituency, and the white constituency is represented, for good or ill, by the Nationalists.

What moderate whites can do is create a climate of opinion. They can confer status and respectability. They can negotiate on local issues or on limited grievances. They can lobby on behalf of moderate demands. They can shift debate. They can nurture the middle ground.

Mrs Golda Meir, when she was Prime Minister of Israel, used to say, "We do not negotiate with a pistol to our heads."

In South Africa it would be nice if we could at least put as much effort into negotiating with the unarmed moderates as we put into trying to negotiate with those who make their demands by wavir AK-47s.

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SOUTH AFRICA

NEED FOR POLITICAL RENEWAL VERSUS REFORM, REVOLUTION SEEN

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Feb 86 p 19

[Commentary by Roelf Meyer, executive member of the National Convention Movement]

[Text]

NELSON MANDELA's past calls to the Nationalist Government to hand over power, and his pledge to continue the violent struggle is part of our political dilemma.

That dilemma will remain irrespective of whether he is released or not.

The Mandela stand makes sense if one understands it as one view in a polarised situation. It is the reverse side of the apartheid coin.

The apartheid chickens are coming home to roost — violence breeds violence, forceful repression begets forceful resistance, and suppression of the "common good" creates a struggle for the "common good".

But why is Mandela's option in line with the South African reality?

He is reacting in the old style apartheid system where one-sided power politics only allowed "consultation" with the "leaders" of the black "peoples", and where the whites would stay in control of "white" SA.

His logical reaction to that system has been a violent struggle to overthrow violent apartheid.

The introduction of Nationalist reforms would not change the basic apartheid structure.

We all have to face and solve this dilemma of white power and white reform vis-a-vis black power and black change to be able to secure a peaceful future for everybody in SA.

What does a "black power" approach to the situation entail? This is indeed a picture painted in stark colours.

Blacks view the apartheid government as impossible to reform in a meaningful way. Reforms are seen as adjustments to the same system which always served white interests.

Trade-off

The aim seems to be to buy time against crippling boycotts, to alleviate suffering and to create a better picture overseas for conservative governments who wish to support the Nationalist Government.

Even the best possible reforms, according to this argument, cannot change the white government sufficiently for them to truly serve black interests. The white "top" cannot effect meaningful change: this can only come from the "underside" of history, the suffering side of society.

When all is said and done about reform, the bottom line is that the conflict situation between the oppressor and the oppressed cannot be resolved by reform.

This view is substantiated by the Nationalist terms of reform: black citizenship without equal franchise, permanent black communities without equality, and permission for blacks to build their own houses, but in restricted areas for blacks.

This is the reason why many black leaders are not willing to come to the negotiating table. The negotiating game consists of a give-and-take process, a political struggle where the powerful whites wish to trade off one rabbit for one horse. Blacks cannot accept this.

A national convention called by the Nationalist Government is seen to be nothing else than a glorified "consultation" process, a fruitless "bore" from apartheid's past.

The problem is that there is a white "hidden agenda" in the reform process and the Nationalist Government is not willing to disclose its real thinking and plans, if there are any at all.

The recently-formed National Convention Movement (NCM) promises a new start in changed circumstances.

The situation could be immensely clarified if meetings could take place where blacks could put forward their demands for equal power and equal rights, and if whites would add their demands for minimum "civilised" standards, minority power and security, to the negotiation list.

The bogy looks less frightening when faced in broad daylight. White fears could be taken into account and black power, as seen by whites, could be viewed in the South African context.

The Nationalists should also

be invited to this convention, even if only as observers. However, it is of vital importance to start the negotiation process immediately regardless of whether the main parties attend or not.

Whether violence and boycotts will bring fundamental change or not, after the "war" one has to negotiate in any case. Why not start immediately? Here, the NCM is trying to take a bold lead.

The negotiation process should be started in principle.

In SA we have become so accustomed to power politics, violence, regarding people as numbers and cogs in the capitalistic machinery, and insensitivity and inhumanity, that we should start taking people seriously as human beings with flesh, blood, personalities and political aspirations.

Liberation would be bitter and sad if total violence crushes blacks and whites. In principle at least, a new dimension must be introduced and practised in South Africa — real political negotiation.

Whether one likes it or not, if one takes a hard look at the situation, one has to acknowledge that real revolution is a long way off.

Platform

President Botha said that they have only started to flex their power muscles — there is much more police and military force which can be displayed.

Repressive measures will only increase tremendously in a real revolution and many, many people — including the innocent — will die, or be detained, banned or crushed.

On the other hand, real peace is also a long way off. A person who is treated in terms of his race and not as a human being, and who is seen to be only a cog in the system, will never lie down.

Before it is too late and the white government becomes an "immovable object" and the black struggle and boycotts become an "unstoppable force", a real negotiation platform must be created.

It is the only way out of a political win-lose dilemma into a peaceful win-win situation.

What is of vital importance for a win-win political negotiation process is that the minimum essentials be secured for both sides — for the blacks a free human society in their native land and control over their political destiny; for the whites a safe society where they also control their political destiny.

Alas! This is not possible with a reform process.

The present deadlock is a result of the definition of reform.

The whites feel they would change so far and no further and the blacks feel the basic apartheid structure is still the same.

The whites would dig their heels in and would feel justified with their "reforms" to fight to the bitter end, and if necessary, to go down with the boat.

Alternatives

On the other hand, Mandela and many blacks view the Government as illegitimate and the reformed apartheid system as irrelevant: they would accordingly endeavour to struggle with as much support as possible from the outside world, to the bitter end.

Is there a way out of the dilemma? South Africa has to move from reform to renewal to avoid a catastrophe. This is not semantics.

Political reform means to cause alterations within the present system, to adapt it and to change it to conform to certain needs and demands. But basically it remains the same — as the saying goes: Apartheid Semper Eadem (Apartheid Always Remains The Same).

This is the reason why the same people who supported an unjust and unequal apartheid system (and acknowledge it as such) can move towards reforms of the system. Their white interests are preserved.

Political renewal spells out an alternative system where the old system has been changed in a fundamental way.

The same problems and dilemmas will be faced, but on a different basis: a basis where both parties, the blacks and the whites, would share responsibility of determining their political destiny.

Revolution is not political renewal since it would crash the good with the bad in society. Reform is also not renewal as it would add some good aspects to a bad foundation and structure and would cause people to revolt and let the whole building collapse.

Political renewal would involve starting a negotiation process on the basis of a shared economy, an equal society and a common political goal.

Is this possible in the present situation of virtual total polarisation? Only if a political miracle takes place.

But we can all work and pray for such a breakthrough, a restoration of trust, especially since the concept of "renewal" comes from the Bible where God's miracles, including political miracles, are recorded.

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SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY USING NAMIBIA AS 'SOCIAL REFORM LAB'

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 8 Jan 36 p 13

[Article by DAGENS NYHETER correspondent Sven Oste: "Botha's 'Social Reform Lab': Party Front Against SWAPO"]

[Text] Windhoek, Namibia. It is in Pretoria, within the innermost circle of the Botha party, that Namibia's fate is being decided. Now, after 1985 and the year of the black revolt in South Africa, the situation has changed completely. Any step that P. W. Botha takes in Namibia is going to be interpreted as a signal of a new policy on the larger scale, and thus in South Africa.

This conclusion becomes clear when one adds up all the votes in Windhoek -- blacks and whites, government people and opposition.

Before the revolt in South Africa's black shantytowns, there were many people in Namibia who believed that the Botha regime saw occupied Namibia as a sort of laboratory. In this lab, Botha was able to try out different solutions and test the whites' reaction to the "reforms," without having these then interpreted as indications of retreats in South Africa as well.

Ten years ago, the passport laws in Namibia were abolished. Blacks can -- if they have the means -- move into the white quarters in the towns. In political assemblies, whites and blacks have taken seats as equals -- even if the highest power, back in Pretoria, has always been white.

Guinea Pigs

"Certainly, we were guinea pigs. It was not dangerous to fiddle around with the colors here. It only affected Namibia. Furthermore, South Africa could display it before international opinion and UN criticism of South Africa's role in Namibia."

There is a little bitterness in his voice, perhaps, when the white industrial leader sums things up. He does not regret the reforms in Namibia, however. On the contrary, today he lives better in Namibia than in South Africa, and he believes that most of the whites in Namibia -- 10 percent of the country's inhabitants -- are reacting like him.

Behind this attitude, however, there is naturally the realization on the part of most of the whites in Namibia that the whites' privileges, i.e. power, are going to survive.

One threat here, as the whites see it, has disappeared. They are no longer afraid of the solution that the UN nailed down firmly in 1978. It was then that Resolution 435 obtained South Africa's consent as well. Resolution 435 declares that Namibia has a right to independence, and that free elections will be held under UN supervision. The UN has also accepted the liberation movement SWAPO as the voice of the Namibian people.

Nail in the Coffin

Ever since 1978, however, South Africa has raised new obstacles and conditions. Reagan's United States has supported Botha by demanding a Cuban withdrawal from Angola as a condition for an agreement on Namibia. Now firmer indications are coming from the United States -- the pressure on Angola will be intensified through millions of dollars for the rebel movement UNITA, which has waged a devastating war for 10 years, with South African support, against Angola's government. People in Windhoek are now either applauding or criticizing the United States' latest step as one more nail in the coffin numbered 435.

The number has become a symbol. When some of the politicians and parties in Namibia now state that 435 is the formula for Namibia's freedom and future, this does not necessarily mean that they believe that the UN resolution is going to be implemented. No; it means rather that they are presenting a firm front against South Africa, and indicates that the liberation movement SWAPO is and will remain the strong political force in Namibia.

At the same time, they see all the parties that are participating in the so-called "transitional government" as a coalition against SWAPO and a tool of South Africa.

On several occasions since 1978, South Africa has tried to push through an "internal" alternative to SWAPO -- thus a coalition of parties in Namibia that "reject communism."

At the same time, however, South Africa has consistently worked to divide Namibia. Following the South African pattern, the black population has been divided up into a number of "homelands," each one with its own government, its own "legislative assembly," and a variety of political parties. Even the white population has been incorporated into this system as an ethnic group of its own, the eleventh.

The whole system guarantees chaos, political division, and enormous administrative costs; the army of ministers and legislators eats up over half of Namibia's budget.

In addition to this jigsaw puzzle, however, for half a year there has consequently been a "transitional government," which means a cabinet with eight ministers and a national assembly with 62 members.

There is a group of white and black parties -- or parts of parties -- in the alliance. The parties have a very small base, sometimes only within one ethnic group, and what unites the coalition allies is basically the fact that they all oppose SWAPO.

Extravagant Car

The central politicians in the coalition are the white farmer Dirk Mudge and Moses Katjiuongua, who has a Swedish MA in philosophy and has had Swedish citizenship since the 1970's. Mudge heads a party called DTA (Democratic Turnhalle Alliance), which in turn is a coalition of around 10 parties. Katjiuongua is backed by part of the SWANU party (South West African National Union). The rest of the party has turned its back on the "government" and branded Katjiuongua a yes-man for South Africa.

He also has occasion to hear that he is a bribe-taker, who was bought by P. W. Botha for a large salary, a fine house, and an extravagant car. The criticisms claiming that the "government" is only helping South Africa to postpone the agreement and cover up a brutal occupation naturally carry greater weight.

A special council composed of the parties in the "government" has now begun to work on a constitution for an independent Namibia. It will be completed within two years, and the big stumbling block will naturally be the whites' privileges. Moses Katjiuongua smoothly predicts that the whole system of the "homelands" and the barriers between ethnic groups is going to be taken apart.

Vital Condition

"If the whites want to have schools just for white children, that is OK. But then those are private schools, which do not receive any contribution from the state. The model that we have now has to be done away with."

Undoubtedly it is precisely education that will be the principal point, the symbol of the whole struggle against racism, Moses Katjiuongua believes. Right now he is the "head of the government"; each of the cabinet members has the top position for three months.

For many whites, however, the race barriers, especially in the schools, are a vital condition. The furthest out on the right wing among the whites is Sarel Becker, with his own party. To him, the "government" is nonsense, the blacks are not politically mature, and P. W. Botha has wandered off on the wrong path. The right-wing forces in South Africa are going to strike back, Becker predicts.

He never uses the name Namibia. Time after time Becker talks about the people here in South Africa, but he quickly corrects himself, without being embarrassed -- here in South West Africa.

Approved

Certainly the whites' resistance is going to be strong, but they are going to be forced to give in, Moses Katjiuongua promises.

Of course, all the "government's" decisions must in the end be approved by South Africa's voice in Windhoek, General Administrator Willem van Niekerk. The "government" naturally has nothing to say about defense, internal security, or foreign policy.

All of this is evident, Moses Katjiuongua emphasizes; just as it is the struggle for power among the National Party's leaders that will decide everything for Namibia.

In time, however, one can do a great deal with the national assembly and the ministers. During the half year that has passed, the assembly has pushed through 35 laws.

According to the critics, these are laws that do not mean anything. What the government can display and show off is only trifles, the opposition says. Nothing has challenged South Africa.

When one tries to get a visa to Namibia as a Swede, the matter perhaps ends up with the "government." The application is sent by the South African legation in Stockholm to the authorities in Windhoek. In my case, the legation added a recommendation to the effect that I should be refused a visa after I had written "hostilely" about the South African government. The assembled cabinet decided to ignore the recommendation: it is our decision, not South Africa's; our country, not South Africa.

If one listens to the critics of the "government" and believes their venomous ideas, this would then be the only time so far that the ministers up there in Tintenpalast have gone against South Africa's wishes.

[Afterword] This is the third article in a series about Namibia. The previous articles were published on 29 December and 3 January.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BUSINESSMAN CLAIMS INFLATION REACHING 'CRITICAL POINT'

Cape Town THE WEEKEND ARGUS in English 25 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by Franc Esterhuyse]

[Text]

ONE of the giants of Afrikaner business, Dr Andreas Wassenaar, has warned that South Africa's inflation rate — now at 18,4 percent — is approaching a critical point where it could get out of control.

Should it reach the 20-25 percent level the country would be in danger of becoming "like a banana republic" where inflation rates could rocket as high as 100 percent, he said in a wide-ranging interview this week.

Dr Wassenaar also disclosed that he had refused to sign the new "action plan" of the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) for faster reform — and suggested that "not too much pressure" should be put on President P W Botha to speed up reform.

He severely criticised the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, and the Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers, for their handling of the country's economy. Dr Wassenaar proposed drastic cuts in the State's running expenditure and a pruning of the huge civil service staff establishment.

Dr Wassenaar, active, outspoken and youthful looking for a man of his age, celebrates his 78th birthday on February 5.

Although he is withdrawing from some of his business activities, he is by no means retiring from the business scene. He will continue as director of several big companies.

Speaking in his spacious and tastefully-furnished office in Cape Town's Golden Acre, Dr Wassenaar made these points:

On inflation: People predicting a lower inflation rate by the end of this year did not do so in the sense that there would be a continuing decline. The predictions were based on expected "inputs". He knew of nobody who predicted the inflation rate would remain at a low level, nor

was he aware of any factors pointing to a continuing decline in the inflation rate.

South Africa's 18,4 percent inflation rate was "on the brink of a very critical point".

"When it reaches 20-25 percent a year, one gets the impression from the experience of other countries that it can get out of control.

"When that happens, you are in danger of becoming like a banana republic — like some South American states where the inflation rate can jump to 30, 40 or even 100 percent and where money transactions have to be indexed on the inflation rate. It means that debts go up with the inflation rate."

What is the solution? — For a permanent solution a reduction of running State expenditure was essential.

"The tragedy is that when cuts in State expenditure have to be made for budget purposes, it is usually done by cutting capital expenditure, such as expenditure on infra-structure.

"Infra-structure should remain. The most difficult thing is to reduce running expenditure, and this includes defence expenditure and all other expenditure that does not produce revenue."

Running expenditure should also be pruned by reducing the total number of public servants.

On reform: Reforms should be introduced gradually at a pace that would bring about as little disruption as possible.

"I don't think President Botha and the Government should be pressured to speed up reform."

What about the FCI's new "action programme" for faster reform? — "I did not sign the FCI's document which was sent to me. I declined to do so for these reasons: Firstly, I try to keep away from political comment and, secondly, I do not think reform can take place at the speed required to satisfy the outside world."

Dr Wassenaar said the FCI was trying to pressure the government — "I think the State President, with all the problems he has, should not be pressured further to implement reform."

Reacting to the FCI's call, Dr Wassenaar said it would be a "colossal task" to repeal all discriminatory laws. The FCI's proposals for faster reform could have detrimental results.

On unrest — The unrest in South Africa was initially motivated by economic rather than political factors. It had begun in areas where there was unemployment. Subsequently the unrest was given a political colour and was turned into a political issue.

On the government's handling of the economy: The Minister of Finance and the Minister of Trade and Industry, in their handling of the economy, price controls, and the rate of interest, were to a large extent responsible for the great increase in unemployment and the rate of bankruptcies.

As an example, Dr Wassenaar mentioned the case of steel prices. As a result of State control of the steel industry, South African manufacturers had been "priced out of overseas markets". "At the time when the rand was approximately equal to the US dollar the South African steel industry has been priced out of the domestic market by price controls." he said.

On black participation in government: Dr Wassenaar said he was not a constitutional expert and therefore preferred not to comment on this matter.

However, he knew of nothing in the constitution which said a black person could not serve in the President's Council or in the Cabinet.

He could not see that the inclusion of one or two blacks in the Cabinet would "bring about any miracles".

On businessmen in politics: "I don't think anyone, whether he is a businessman or not, should be debarred from airing his opinion."

He did not think businessmen would enter politics on a large scale and to the extent that many would be elected to Parliament.

On the other hand, the State President had the power to appoint people from any sphere of activity in the Cabinet.

"That is the place where top businessmen should be," Dr Wassenaar said.

On South Africa's future: The extent to which the country's difficulties would be overcome depended on the inflation rate and on the economy as a whole, which was largely affected by the inflation rate.

On remaining young and active: Dr Wassenaar said he had no recipe for this. He played golf, was fond of walking, did not eat much but was not a good sleeper.

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CSO: 3400/1080

SHARP FALLS IN EQUIPMENT SALES REFLECT GRAIN FARMERS' PLIGHT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Jan 86 p 14

[Article by Frank Jeans]

[Text]

The plight of many South African grain farmers is worsening as indicated by plunging figures for sales of capital equipment which have now reached a record low.

As harvest time approaches in the summer rainfall areas farmers are in a catch-22 situation where they must renew farming machinery. However, because of their mounting debt burden brought about by years of drought, they do not have the resources to buy costly imported plant.

DESPERATE

And to survive, they must "get the stuff out of the ground.

"Farmers who are really well over their heads in debt, and at the same time need new equipment, are in a desperate position," says Mr Robin Phillips, chairman of the South African Tractor Manufacturers Association.

"Since 1982 there has been a steady decline in the purchasing of farm equipment," he says.

"Last year they were at the lowest level as farmers tightened belts and recoiled from the impact of the rand exchange rate."

An indication of the latest farming dilemma is seen in the sales of tractors which in value make up 55 percent of all farming machinery.

PESSIMISTIC

Last year tractor sales figures hit a record low of only 7 061 units.

And all the signs point to the probability that this year's sales will be even worse, with the figure dropping to an estimated 6 000 tractors.

"This is not being pessimistic but realistic under present conditions," says Mr Phillips.

Indeed, sources in the tractor industry generally believe that it will take two or three years — climatic conditions permitting — before farmers can get over their debt problems and be in a position to help create a balanced machinery market again.

Much of the problem, however, is said to lie at the door of the farmer himself who failed to maintain his machinery in times of bountiful harvests.

It can be argued also, that the Government's fiscal policy towards the farmer encouraged this trend through tax incentive which allowed for rapid turnover and replacement of machinery. This was written off in the first year of capital equipment purchases.

Another problem for farmers is the impact of the 10 percent import surcharge which pushes up the prices they have to pay for machinery.

NEGLECTED

A "dog-chasing-its-tail" situation then arises as they look for greater drought relief from the authorities.

In the good times, many farmers in the summer grain areas exchanged equipment every two or three years; this meant possibilities of maintenance were neglected.

"There should have been more imagination in the corridors of Pretoria so far as the surcharge is concerned, with tax going more on to luxury items insteady of vital farming machinery," says Mr Phillips.

There is now growing pressure on the industry to increase local content to offset the effect of imported content. And in line with this, there must be a growing awareness among owners of equipment of the proper use of equipment and on-going maintenance.

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CSO: 3400/1087

COAL EXPORTERS FEAR PRICE FALL, TARIFF INCREASE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 2 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Don Robertson]

[Text]

COAL exports are unlikely to grow this year and prices could fall to those of three or four years ago.

Hopes of continued growth in coal export earnings have been hit by several factors, including the collapse of the oil price. Export earnings are almost certain to be lower in 1986.

Coal exports have become SA's second-largest foreign-currency earner.

Last year, the coal industry justified the decision taken some time ago to increase tonnages annually by earning an estimated R3-billion.

However, after reaching a peak of about 40-million tons last year through the Richards Bay Coal Terminal, exporters believe tonnages will probably not rise above 41-million tons this year.

Sats tariff

Les Weiss, managing director of the Transvaal Coal Owners Association (TCOA), believes prices could fall by between 7% and 10% from last year's $30 to $32 a ton.

Another problem facing the industry are the negotiations with South African Transport Services which operates the coal line to Richards Bay on contract tariff rates. The current 11-year agreement expires in March 1987.

By all accounts, discussions have been strained.

Mr Weiss is unhappy with the Sats stance in negotiations and accuses it of milking the coal industry by trying to recover, in the new tariff agreement, losses incurred in the Phase 1 and Phase 2 agreement.

The accounting system used by Sats has also come under attack.

Mr Weiss says: "If Sats insists on the increases, it will kill the goose. Coal producers also face large capital expenditure and they are not comfortable with the current position."

Sats charges an average of R12 a ton for carrying coal from the Eastern Transvaal to the terminal at Richards Bay.

Crux

However, Sats marketing director Andre Heydenrych claims new rates have been agreed to for all contracts from April 1987. Apart from some minor adjustments relating to operating details, the agreements are likely to be signed soon.

Mr Heydenrych says: "In terms of the new negotiations, we hope to be able to cover costs. We are certainly not trying to recover losses suffered previously."

The crux of the argument relates to the R1,25-billion being spent by Sats to upgrade and strengthen the coal line. The project involves doubling 230km of line between Broodsnyersplass and Richards Bay, 133km of deviations to reduce the gradient, construction of a third line between Blackhill and Broodsnyersplaas and strengthening 714km of track.

The expected date of completion of the project is June 1988 when Sats will be able to move up to 64-million tons of coal a year to Richards Bay in 26 to 28 trains a day. Each train will have 200 trucks and a capacity of 16 000 tons.

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EAST RAND CONSOLIDATED ON WAY TO DEVELOP VANADIUM, PLATINUM MINE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 2 Feb 86 p 5

[Article by Brendan Ryan]

[Text]

EAST Rand Consolidated has finally got its rights issue on the road for development of its vanadium/platinum mine.

The group will raise about R30-million through the issue of 4,993-million linked units at 600c each in a ratio of one for every five ER Cons shares held.

The issue is underwritten by Rand Merchant Bank. When the possibility of starting up the mine was first considered in late 1984 it was intended to underwrite the issue in London through Laing & Cruikshank.

ER Cons is UK-based, but its chairman is David Marshall, of Durban and head of Marshalls, Afex SA and Conafex.

The political and associated economic developments in SA have resulted in the development being underwritten here.

Name change

The name of the subsidiary company which will open up the mine has been changed from Rhodium Reefs to Vansa Vanadium SA (Vansa), which is more appropriate for a vanadium producer which the mine will be in its initial stages.

Each linked unit consists of two shares and one option entitling the holder to subscribe for a share in Vansa at 300c.

ER Cons is calling on the holder of 100 shares currently worth R270 to kick in R120 to take up the linked units and another R60 later if he wants to excercise the option.

The intention is to initially set up a vanadium mine on the farm Kennedy's Vale. It was previously mined by Highveld Steel & Vanadium before ER Cons cancelled the agreement.

Once the mine is up and running the intention is to go after the underlying Merensky and UG2 platinum-bearing reefs. The platinum operation will use profits from the vanadium mine and, probably, more funds from shareholders.

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GREEKS CARRY COUNTRY'S PACKAGING TO CHILE FOR RE-EXPORT

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 2 Feb 86 p 13

[Article by Kerry Clarke]

[Text]

A CARGO of South African-made corrugated fruit containers was unloaded from a Greek ship in Chile this week. It will be repacked for export to the Middle East and North America.

Manufacturer of these globe-trotting containers is Kohler, which signed a record R5-million contract with Chilean fruit growers.

Although the 4 000 ton contract will give Kohler's turnover a welcome boost in 1986, managing director Ian Willis says exports are not expected to become a large part of the business. Exports totalled about R5-million in 1985 and will reach about R7-million in 1986.

Costly air

Mr Willis says: "Kohler's exports will always be selective. We are limited in the exports we can do because so much of packaging comprises air and this is expensive to ship.

"We cannot compete on price with foreign suppliers. We can only try to sell our expertise, as we did with the Chilean order which was won because of our experience with the large South African apple crop.

"The bag in the box system is something we are considering exporting because it has not taken on in Europe and it could be sold to French wine growers."

SA packaging manufacturers are grateful for all the exports they can get this year to take up some of the slack resulting from a depressed domestic market.

Mr Willis estimates that volumes in food packaging were down about 7% on average in 1985 in spite of a flurry of stocking before Christmas. There was considerable destocking earlier in the year.

Changed habits

He says the outlook for 1986 is slightly better because falling interest rates, a higher gold price and a stronger rand are restoring consumer confidence.

Mr Willis says the recession has caused a change in consumer buying patterns.

"Many people are buying little and often rather than doing a huge monthly shop. They are buying smaller unit sizes — 1kg instead of 5kg packs."

Although some indicators suggest consumer spending could improve this year, Mr Willis says inflation is expected to have a dampening effect.

The packaging industry had a round of raw-material price increases on January 1 and Mr Willis says they will fuel cost-push inflation.

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NATION'S GOLD SHARES STILL GOOD BUY FOR FRENCH INVESTORS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 2 Feb 86 p 13

[Text]

Paris

SOUTH African gold shares are still a good buy for French investors, according to a Paris financial weekly.

Journal des Finances points to two trends which have made gold shares more attractive: a tendency for shares to follow the gold price more closely, and a stronger rand.

The rand has regained 25% against the franc since the beginning of the year after losing about 60% in 1985. This makes dividends in rands more attractive to French shareholders, even though the cost of buying the shares has increased.

But, the journal warns, the exchange rate is still unfavourable to foreign investors and the political situation in South Africa is uncertain. Investors should steer clear of marginal mines.

Some of them, like ERPM, show good returns on investments when the gold price rises, but in general the risks are too high to make such mines a good buy for foreigners.

The journal advises its readers to look for mines with a long life, high-grade ore, and low working costs able to pay solid dividends. Six mines in particular are chosen as well as the Free State mines and the Anglo American group. Recommendations include:

- Buffelsfontein — higher revenue from uranium and from its share in the new Beatrix mine have offset a fall in gold production. Rising dividends are expected in spite of higher level of investments.
- Driefontein — the ideal mine in terms of long life, low working costs and high-grade ore.
- Kloof — it has the highest grade ore in SA and potentially high production. But in the short term, dividends are likely to be limited because of high capital expenditure.
- Randfontein, Vaal Reefs and Western Deep — although working costs are high, possibilities for expansion are good.

All but Kloof are quoted on the Paris Stock Exchange, so the French Government's ban on new investment in SA is unlikely to affect French business.

In any case, say Paris commentators, most French shareholders in SA gold mines are investors of long standing and are affected by financial more than political considerations.

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MANPOWER DIRECTOR-GENERAL SAYS NOT MUCH HOPE FOR UNEMPLOYED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by David Furlonger]

[Text] Manpower Director-General Piet van der Merwe warns that the number of South Africans out of work in 10 years' time is unlikely to be any less in aggregate than the heights that unemployment has reached at present.

And he says that even with moves to reduce the country's burgeoning birth rate, the present overcrowding of the jobs market will continue into the next century.

Van der Merwe says present unemployment levels are such that, combined with the growing numbers of job-seekers joining the market each year, it will take several years for unemployment to fall.

"We already have such a stock of unemployed that I think any real improvement in the situation is at least five to 10 years ahead," he says.

Latest government estimates put the jobless total at about 8% of the workforce. Many observers, however, feel the real figure is much higher. They say there is considerable "disguised" unemployment and that official figures do not include the independent homelands.

Van der Merwe agrees. "Some people would say it is much more, because of hidden and disguised unemployment. That's probably true."

Barlow Rand CE Warren Clewlow believes many jobs lost in the last year or two "are lost forever" as industries contract and reduce their workforces to more realistic levels.

Van der Merwe believes such a trend is inevitable: "There are structural changes, from primary industries to the service sector. There is a decline in agriculture and manufacturing. Jobs in the manufacturing sector are being lost because of new technologies and mechanisation. We must look to small business and the informal sector to create employment."

He says the causes of unemployment are twofold: "Partly it is cyclical, like the economy itself. But it is largely structural unemployment. There is a lack of qualifications and skills. The jobs are there but not the skills. It comes down to training — and then more training."

Although government allocated R600m for job creation and training in the 1985/86 financial year, Van der Merwe says there are three reasons why there is no short-term solution to the unemployment problem:

"First, there is our high population growth rate. The people who will be looking for jobs in 16-20 years' time are already born. You can have a birth-control campaign, but the effects on the jobs market will start to be felt only in 18 years' time.

"Then we have a large influx problem, despite efforts to control it, with people coming in from neighbouring territories like Mozambique and Lesotho.

"The third reason is urbanisation. People who are only part-unemployed in the rural areas become fully unemployed when they reach the urban areas.

"This is clearly a growing trend, but the situation may not be as bleak as it sometimes seems. With all its problems, urbanisation also provides substantial potential for creating small-business and service activities," says Van der Merwe.

□ Commentators on the labour scene are fond of making the observation that official unemployment figures are unreliable because they reflect only the registered unemployed.

Estimates are usually produced from statistical samples which show the proportion of unemployment within that sample, which is assumed to be representative of the population studied. The data is as important as the size and the relevance of the sample, but certainly not as a head-count.

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CSO: 3400/1086

IMPORT SUBSTITUTION TAKES ON URGENCY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by Alan Peat]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT and private enterprise are stepping up efforts to devise a programme for wide-scale import replacement.

Government stated its view last year in a White Paper on industrial development strategy which said:

"While manufacturing industry, in terms of the total economic structure, has become the largest contributor to the national product, it is trailing behind the primary sectors in terms of productivity, in the use of resources and in its contribution to the balance of payments.

"South Africa will in future have to rely more and more on the manufacturing industry as the leading development sector."

The White Paper was government's reply to a report on industrial development strategy presented to Parliament in 1983 by Basie Kleu, then chairman of the Board of Trade and Industries. He outlined four strategies — economic growth, employment generation, export promotion and import replacement.

With the rand now seemingly moored in the $0,40/50 band, many believe the climate is such that priority must be given to the last of these.

If successful, it will of itself contribute towards the other three.

Government has ordered an investigation into the production of capital goods bought by public authorities and still imported in quantity.

While government studies are designed to reduce public spending, an independent survey is being conducted on behalf of the private sector.

The Group for Techno-Economic Services (GTES) at the CSIR has been examining import substitution for nine years, mostly on behalf of individual industries.

Project leader Johann Reinhardt says the survey has studied the feasibility of import replacement of 25 products a year for the last nine years.

He says that when looking at import replacement, the most important questions are size of local market; availability and cost of raw materials; economy of scale; whether it is a specialised product; technological requirements; market needs; package deal system; access to international know-how; capital and specialised manpower requirements.

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LACK OF SKILL MANAGEMENT IN SMALL-MEDIUM BUSINESSES REVEALED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Andre Van Zyl]

[Text]

THE past two years had revealed a glaring lack of skilled management in small to medium-sized businesses, according to Nedfin Bank MD Ron Rundle.

Speaking at a Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce seminar on money management, he said: "These businesses are technically well-equipped, but financial management is incredibly weak and they should use consultants."

Rocketing interest rates had also made many realise their businesses were over-capitalised.

Much of capital expansion was carried out on borrowed funds. When businesses came under pressure, they found they were over-capitalised, unable to service that cost of capital and unable to rid themselves of the liability.

The recession had highlighted the wisdom of business prudence and the need to remain flexible by keeping a low profile, he said.

"If every move your company makes in trimming its business comes under public scrutiny, a corporation is less likely to be inclined to adapt to circumstances."

Rundle stressed the importance of the education and training of management, pointing out that in the US 93% of all business failures resulted from management weakness.

He said that depth of management and experience were high-priced assets: "Inexperienced managers fail to avoid the situations which lead to inadequate sales, heavy operating expenses, debtor difficulties, overstocking, excess fixed assets, poor locations and competitive weakness."

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CSO: 3400/1086

NEWSPAPER'S CIRCULATION FIGURES HIGH

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Feb 86 p 1

[Text]

BUSINESS DAY has turned in an audited circulation figure of 26 126 for the last six months of 1985.

Full details of the newspaper's first Audit Bureau of Circulation certificate appear on Page 9.

It is significant that much of *Business Day's* support is from established, rather than casual, readers.

Nearly half — 47,5% — of *Business Day's* daily sales are to regular subscribers.

The certificate shows that *Business Day* sold a total of 3,3-million newspapers in the six months July-December 1985.

And in the month of December, traditionally a nightmare for business publications and newspapers generally, sales held up to a daily average of 25 322 — indicative of strong support from the marketplace.

Coastal sales picked up markedly last month as regular readers and businessmen on holiday kept themselves informed with up-to-the minute national, international and business news.

And *Business Day* is not stopping there: a strong positioning drive has been launched, with street advertising in the major centres, radio spots and an aggressive circulation campaign.

Editor Nigel Bruce says the figures — for a newspaper less than a year old — show that *Business Day* has been accepted as the daily voice of business and as a prime advertising medium to the A and B-income groups.

Earlier, market research had showed that most *Business Day* readers are top business executives. Of a Johannesburg sample interviewed by market research house Markinor, 61% of readers were chairmen, managing directors, general managers, owner/-partners, or company directors.

Of the sample, 80% read *Business Day* every day, while for 74% of the sample, *Business Day* was their only morning newspaper.

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ISSUING NEW ID WILL COST TAXPAYERS MILLIONS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text] THE scrapping of the *dompas* and its replacement by a new uniform identity document for all race groups will cost taxpayers many millions of rands, according to Pretoria sources.

They say the numbers qualifying to carry the new document could exceed 20-million, and it could take up to a decade before the issue operation is completed.

If the launch of the last Book of Life for whites, coloureds and Asians in 1972 is anything to go by, the operation could take longer than a decade.

The last Book of Life, launched with the introduction of the population registration system early in 1972, was immediately hampered by incorrect entries, easy forgery of driving licences and a massive backlog of applications.

In late-1978, amid rumours that the system had collapsed, government announced another change to the system. Smaller books were to be issued.

It was reported at the time that the operation had cost government R35m since its launch and that 2,4-million people had still to be issued with the identity documents.

The new operation will be handled by the Department of Home Affairs.

The numbers to be issued will depend on negotiations between SA and the TBVC countries on the restoration of SA citizenship for their nationals.

It is understood government law advisers are busy preparing draft legislation to provide for the new system.

It will come before Parliament later this year.

The new document, government sources said, would be an identity document and was unlikely to contain marriage certification and drivers' licences.

Meanwhile, the head of the political science faculty at Unisa, Professor Willem Kleynhans, said yesterday it remained to be seen whether the government was "shifting the deck chairs around on the Titanic" or whether it was sincere in it's intentions to scrap influx control.

"Will new controls be substituted for old ones and will harassment of blacks moving into urban areas be continued?" he asked.

A lot of explaining remained to be done, he added.

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CSO: 3400/1087

REAL WAGES DOWN IN EVERY SECTOR OF ECONOMY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Feb 86 p 4

[Text] REAL wages measured in 1980 terms fell in every sector between the third quarter of 1984 and the third quarter of 1985, the latest figures from Central Statistical Services, Pretoria, show.

This is consistent with the findings of P E Corporate Services surveys, which show that almost all pay increases have been below the rate of inflation.

..

The largest fall was in the retail and wholesale trade sector where there was a deterioration of 6,1%, including an 8,1% decline in black wages.

Whites suffered most in the construction sector, with a fall of 8,2% in real wages.

The mining industry remained the most lucrative for whites, with an average income of R2 215 a month. But it was the second-most-poorly-paid industry for blacks, with wages averaging R390 a month.

Only the retail and wholesale trade paid less at R302 a month.

P E director John Cole says there is still a great deal of job reservation in the mining industry and that many of the blacks employed have a low skill level.

Banking was the best-paid area for blacks, at an average of R611 a month, while it was the second-worst-paid for whites at R1 449.

Cole says the banking sector has led the way by opening up to blacks.

The manufacturing sector continued to be the biggest employer (1 344 200 employees), although the civil service was catching up with 1 064 110.

Cole says there is a preponderance of civil servants in the SA economy, especially with the tricameral parliamentary system.

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END